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A Fox Hunt in New England.

BY HAWKEYE.

Fox hunting with hounds has been practiced in all the New England States from time immemorial, and is now, with many hunters, the favorite pastime during the winter months. A fox hunt, as it is conducted here, may lack the dash and spice of danger which makes it so exciting in England, or even in our own Southern States, but still it is not to be despised. *Me judice*, it is glorious sport, and it stirs the blood wonderfully. Here we *cannot* ride to hounds, the very character of the country prevents it, so we must e'en do the best we can. And this is the way we do it, leastways in the good "old Nutmeg State," where I passed many weeks this winter and where foxes are plenty. It was about four o'clock A. M., and I had just turned over in my comfortable bed, composing myself for the morning nap, when I was aroused by the hearty voice of "mine host;" "Come! turn out; it's a bang up fox morning." I turned out instanter, hurriedly dressed myself, and soon put in an appearance in the breakfast room. There I found breakfast awaiting me, prepared even at this early hour by the Madam herself, who from long experience knows well the needs of her sportsman husband and his friends. Sirloin steak, boiled eggs—"fresh laid country eggs"—hot biscuit and coffee quickly disappeared, while Mrs. D. looked on smilingly, pleased to see her efforts so well appreciated. But there is a limit to the capacity of the human stomach, and we soon reached it. Lighting our pipes we jumped into the sleigh, which was standing ready at the door. The two hounds are stowed away under the seat, the guns are put in and now we are off. The "meet" is five or six miles away, at a place where foxes are known to run every night, and a favorable "laying up" ground. It is indeed a bang-up fox-morning." Some two or three inches of light snow has fallen during the forepart of the night, which will make it easy to find a track and make good following for the dogs. The air is perfectly still, not a breeze is stirring, so that we can hear the hounds a long distance, and the fox cannot wind us far, as he will often do when running to leeward, with a strong, breeze blowing. The soft snow has covered the icy hill-tops and roads, and Mr. Fox cannot balk the dogs by taking to them—a favorite trick of his. The scent will lie well wherever he runs to-day. Before sunrise we arrive at the farm house where we are to put up the team, and meet three or four more hunters with their dogs. They came straggling in one after the other, some on foot and some in sleighs. Rugged, stalwart fellows, full of fun and good nature. Introductions, a little chat about the merits of this dog, or that gun, a resume of the last hunt, jokes and lively badinage consume the time pleasantly till the sun comes peeping over the eastern hills. Our leader assigns to each man the stand he is to occupy; the guns are loaded, and we take up the line of march down the road. The dogs are held in leash till a fresh track is found where it crosses the road. One by one the men drop out to go to the appointed stand, till only those with the dogs are left. We pass several tracks, which, however, do not suit our leader. But *this* one looks right to him. The hounds sniff at it with gusto, tugging impatiently at the chains, and whimpering with delight. The chains are slipped, and away they go pell mell, while the air resounds with their merry notes. We also now hasten to our stands. With that courtesy which characterizes the true sportsman, the best place has been assigned to your humble servant, being a guest, so to speak, and a stranger. It is an old barway, where they tell me the fox is *sure* to run through. I reach it at last, and become a willing prisoner behind the bars. Now and then I can hear the hounds as they are "working up" the track, but they have not as yet started the fox. I fill my pipe, and while enjoying that sweet content which only smokers know, I gaze upon the beauties of the winter landscape spread out around and below me. My position is midway up a high hill, bare of trees, except at the very top, and a solitary old hickory which stands close to the bar-way. Its limbs are covered with the pure white snow, and it stands there alone like some monarch deserted by his former friends and vassals. Deserted and neglected, yet still erect and proud, and wearing right royally his robe of ermine.

> A grand old monarch is this lonely tree,
> And clothed in ermine as a king *should* be.

The snow which envelops hill and valley glistens and sparkles in the morning sunlight, as if studded with priceless gems.

Far down in the valley below, which extends for miles, I watch the smoke as it lazily curls upwards from the chimneys of snug-looking farm houses. I can see "the mild-eyed kine" standing in the barn-yards contentedly chewing their "cuds." In this still air I can even catch the sound of the farmer boy's voice, as he cheerily sings while "doing his chores." Occasionally a crow flies leisurely past me, or the handsome, saucy blue-jay perches on the tree over my head and eyes me askance. A gray squirrel comes running along the fence close by, probably on his way to the market to procure a breakfast for Mrs. S., but stops a moment to "interview" me from the top of yonder post, unmindful of her parting injunction to "now hurry right back." The whole scene is full of beauty, and I think, how charming is a winter landscape, and how delightful is even a winter morning. But my reverie is broken by a burst of music which rivals any I heard at "The Peace Jubilee," and which sends the blood bounding through every vein. The fox has "stole away" and the welkin rings with the bugle notes of the hounds who are in full cry.

> "Then do they spend their mouths. Echo replies,
> As if another chase were in the skies."

It is glorious music, and I feel a thrill of pleasure as I listen which Nilsson, Lucca or Kellogg never awaken. The hounds skirt the bottom of the hill, winding through the valley to the other side and way beyond. Their tones come back clear, yet more sweet, more mellow. Now the music dies away till it sounds like the far-off music of dream-land. Anon, and the strain swells out loud and trumpet-toned, only to die away again. And thus I stand there motionless for hours, which seem like moments, drinking in with unabated thirst every note of that grand song. I almost dread lest the fox should come my way, knowing full well that if he does, the shooting instinct will compel me to throw the gun to my face, and pull the trigger, thus putting an end to the concert. For the past hour he has played from one end to the other of "bear-den swamp," away off to the eastward when I could scarcely hear the hounds, but now they are bringing him back. I can hear their voices growing every moment more near and fuller. The fox seems to be making direct for my hill, and something tells me he will soon come in sight. The dogs are pressing him hard, they cannot be far behind. Now I heard them in the valley on the other side, they turn, he is coming this way. Every nerve is at its utmost tension, and the eye watches eagerly the woods which crown the summit of the hill. There! he breaks cover, and comes swinging down the old cart path, straight for this bar-way. I must shoot him. I can't help it. At forty yards I cover him, the loud report is echoed from hill to hill, and he is a dead fox. I wait for the dogs to come up and smell him over, then slinging him over my shoulder, I go back to the team, and receive the congratulations which greet me, with a modest blush (?). Bidding good bye to "the boys," Mr. D. and myself jog homeward, where a good hot supper is awaiting us, which we can eat with a relish; born of health and a clear conscience. We talk over the events of the day and live over again other days which have gone before, till late into the night. Finally I seek my little bed, and sleep as only a man can who has been fox hunting all day. That's the way we do it in "the Nutmeg State." "Dost like the picture?"

THE TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS.—A writer for the *Mittheilungen des Vereins fur Erkunde*, of Leipzic, has just furnished an interesting article on the wild animal trade of Europe. He says that the whole business was formerly done by two men—one an Italian named Casanova, and the other Charles Hogenbeck, of Hamburg. In 1862 Casanova made a treaty with the wild tribes of Taka, Africa, engaging to take all they could capture, which resulted in the purchase from them of hundreds of beasts and reptiles.

These were subsequently sent to the different zoological societies of Europe and are now on exhibition. In 1874, one M. Von Reich, of Asfeld, went to Cassala and captured and bought from the African chiefs 26 giraffes, 22 elephants, 4 Caffre buffaloes, 6 rare antelopes, 2 tapirs, 2 gorillas, 5 hyenas and 3 leopards. Immediately afterward Hogenbeck imported 33 giraffes, 10 apes, 10 elephants, 13 antelopes, 4 lions, 5 leopards, 4 hyenas, 5 ostriches; 8 rhinosceri and a number of huge serpents. It takes from 70 to 80 days to bring the animals from Kassala to Hamburg. From the interior of Africa to the coast they have to drive the elephants, giraffes, antelopes, buffaloes, etc., on foot, fastened together with ropes and chains. Often, through the negligence of the negro attendants, the lions and leopards get out of the cages during the transit and create a general stampede, causing loss of life and great loss of money.

EAU CLAIRE NOTES.—Eau Claire, Wis.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Free from the law, the knights of the rod betook themselves early yesterday to the various trout brooks in this vicinity, with the following results. Smith Peabody and party of four caught 130 on Eighteen mile creek; Jim Peabody and two others caught 53 on Elk creek; Steph Clemens and Pussy Fox 45 on Otter creek; Capt. Kelly and companion 47 on Otter creek; A. A. Brooks 67, and three others with him 62 on Eighteen mile creek; another party of four 113 on Elk creek. Those who got an early start did pretty well. A light rain fell early in the morning, and later a cold raw wind with a cloudy sky, made the day anything but agreeable. The boys report more prairie chickens than they ever saw before at this season of the year. They also report "tracks" on all the creeks visited, showing the presence of poachers. This will, undoubtedly, lead to the reorganization of our sporting club. Although the club has been without an organization the past two years, the boys have "chipped in" every fall, hired watchmen, brought several parties to trial and conviction, and by their action have done much to break up the habit of killing game out of season in this and adjoining counties. H.

Mukwonago Notes.

MUKWONAGO, WIS., April 19, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—A severe rain storm passed over this portion of the country on Wednesday, the 18th inst., but cleared away just before sundown, and we having loaded nearly all the empty shells in our possession decided to have a day with the ducks and snipes upon the mill pond and marshes in this vicinity. Accordingly after giving directions in regard to the edibles which were to regale the inner man on the morrow, bringing out the old coat and hat of neutral tint, which we wear whenever on the destruction of wild fowls bent, and placing the Greener where we could readily lay our hands upon it, we retired to dream of the pleasures in store for us, but alas

> "The best laid plans of mice and men
> Gang aft aglee."

We awoke at four to hear the rain drops pattering heavily on our east window, and the wind blowing furiously. What could we do but mentally resolve to remain in-doors, and pass the day by writing to you, dear Editor, not daring to hope, however, that we can communicate anything so very interesting to yourself or to the many readers of your best of sporting papers.

Your correspondent, "Blue Jay," writing from Milwaukee has seen fit to advert in a very complimentary manner to a plan adopted by the sportsmen of this place for the preservation of game and fish, and believing as we do that the subject is near to the hearts of all true sportsmen who handle the rod and gun, it may be well for me to relate the circumstances which led to the adoption of the plan above referred to, and the results which have already been attained. One year ago last August, just before the open season for prairie chickens, Mr. E. S. Kellogg and myself, returning from the city of Milwaukee, learned that during our absence a number of gunners had been out and slaughtered several coveys of birds which were so young and weak as to be scarcely able to fly from their pursuers. The attention of a justice of the peace was called to the matter, who, however, refused to issue a warrant, saying that nearly every person in the town who handled a gun had in years before been guilty of the same offense; which we knew to be too true, but he promised that if we would give due notice of our intention to enforce the laws of our state for the preservation of game and fish he would thereafter do all in his power to assist us in the matter. We then drew up resolutions to the effect that we would not violate the laws ourselves, and that we would prosecute all who were caught doing so, which were signed by nearly all in the vicinity who use a gun, by the three justices of the peace of our town, and by many of the farmers over whose lands we had permission to shoot. We also had the resolutions published in the county papers, so there might be no question as to due notice having been given. And now, as to the result. The game and fish laws have been scrupulously observed by those who did not as well as by those who did sign the agreement, and with one exception, those who had been in the habit of coming here from other places to hunt and fish out of season have given us a wide berth. In February last two *sports* (we cannot call them *sportsmen*), decided to taste fish caught from the waters of this county, which they did at a cost of about two dollars for each and every pound of fish so taken. Judging from the anathemas pronounced upon the unfortunate head of your humble correspondent who was instrumental in having the warrant for their apprehension sworn out, they are effectually cured of their propensity. It was possible the last season to make a respectable bag on quails or woodcocks, while partridges were more plenty than for ten years before. The season was undoubtedly favorable for the above named game, but we firmly believe that protection had not a little to do with the matter, and that they will continue to become more plentiful as long as the game laws are stringently enforced. And what, Mr. Editor, would be the result of having a similar organization in every town and village of our land? We reiterate the wish of one of your correspondents that your paper was so widely circulated that every one who runs might read. The subject of protection could then be agitated with more effect than is now possible.

TREBLE WEDGE FAST.

FORT SCOTT NOTES.—Fort Scott, Kansas, April 18, 1877. *Editor Chicago Field:*—The following bags of Wilson snipe were made during the past week: W. B. Shockley and Will Osbun, 3 hours, 63; Shockley, Osbun and Ball, 3 hours on another occasion, 54; Hank Leyster, 5 hours, 28. Birds scarce and wild. Teal are plentiful, affording good sport on the streams, by taking boat and floating with current, one barrel on the water, other on the rise; birds invariably flying up stream.

UM ZOO EE.

CONSUMED IN PARIS.—It required 678,624 partridges, 87,231 pheasants, 5,068 grouse, 19,037 snipes, 166,994 quails, 1,862,133 larks, 10,309 blackbirds, 586,225 turkeys, 941,513 ducks, 5,342,910 chickens, 1,687,285 pigeons, 2,226,478 rabbits, 809,371 geese, 347,337 hares, 737,572 warren rabbits, etc., to supply the Parisians last year—at least that amount was taken into the city.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse.

California for Horse Breeding.

The climatic advantages which California presents are, of course, beneficial to breeding the trotter, and in some respects are still more favorable than in the case of the race horses; but there is a wide difference at the outset, and this difference has a great deal to do with the pursuit, from a paying outlook. The breeding of thoroughbreds is limited to a certain number of mares, and these cannot be added to otherwise than by the purchase from other countries; and even that is a restricted source. Nearly all of the accredited families to the title of blood have sprung from a few mares in the time of Charles the Second of England; and though, in a few instances, there have been accessions from mares of unknown genealogy—Arabian, Barb, and Spanish mares—an intelligent breeder would be loath to use those with doubtful pedigrees, if even the strain was a half dozen generations back. This prevents any great surplus resulting, and is an effectual estoppel to "inflation."

The trotter and road horse have sprung from a variety of families, and though the best of to-day trace through the paternal branch to thoroughbred ancestry, a great majority on the side of the dam are of uncertain origin. Thus the Rysdyk Hambletonians and Mambrino Chiefs have a common progenitor in the imported thoroughbred horse Messenger, the Bashaws, including the Clays to the imported Barb, Grand Bashaw; and though there is considerable doubts of the breeding of the original Justin Morgan, the weight of testimony is in favor of his being an imported thoroughbred horse belonging to the De Lancey family of New York.

The Blackbirds are of comparatively recent origin, the sire of California Blackbird being a thoroughbred known as Simpson's Blackbird. The three families first mentioned number in their ranks the best of the trotters of the present day, though there is another tribe which is pressing them closely, viz: descendents of the Morse horse, Lula, May Queen, Blackwood, Jr., and in California, May Howard, Sweetbriar, etc., belonging to it. But even a reference to a few of the distinguished members of each of the trotting families would present almost an interminable array of names foreign to the purpose of these articles.

The object is to show the great numbers of horses which can be used to breed trotters from, and consequently, the tendency to overproduction. When there is such a market for manufactered goods as entails sales at a less cost than they can be made for, the mill is stopped, until the surplus is disposed of. When coal, in New York falls below a certain price, the collieries in Pennsylvania are closed. But the breeder of trotters is continually stimulated by the hope of rearing a flyer which will repay him for the loss on the many which have not paid one-quarter the cost of their breeding, rearing and training; and in place of curtailing the number of his brood-mares, he selects more, of strains which have "nicked" in other cases, and thinking the more he breeds the more likely he is to strike the nonpareil he is anxiously awaiting, he finds himself encumbered with a horde of animals which he can hardly dispose of at any price. Again, the cost of educating the trotter is far beyond the sum it requires to prove whether the racing colt is worthy of further outlay.

At two years old the thoroughbred has an opportunity to make money; at three he has a chance to win large stakes. The trotter has to be handled for perhaps years in order to be able to tell whether he is a failure or not; if the racing colt does not exhibit good form when three years of age it can hardly be expected that he will ever turn out well. As in everything else, there are exceptions to this rule, and ordinary three year olds have proven fine race horses when of mature age. There is more analogy between the opera dancer and the fast trotter than many people are aware of. There has to be a natural tendency or inclination, and this bent has to be supplemented by careful and judicious tuition, perfected by constant and severe training. The artificial pace—for a fast trot is as completely artificial as the finishing efforts of a Taglioni or Elsler—requires years to establish, and though many horses have taken readily to a fast trotting gait, a large proportion have been the result of many years of practice. This entails an immense outlay, and in which there are large risks of the expenditure not proving remunerative.

But if the breeding of trotters can be made to pay in any country it is certain that the expense in California can be brought to as low a figure as is possible, and there are other advantages which are not possessed by the most favored sections where trotters are bred.

It is needless to rehearse the statements in the *Spirit* of Sunday 14th, as they have the same bearing on the breeding of trotters as in the horses which are benefitted by early maturity and robust healthy and physical vigor.

There is a determined movement all over the country to establish more prizes for young trotters, and if possible rival the stakes for the young race horses. Heretofore there have been mainly two classes of purchasers for very fast trotters. One has bought them for the money they could win in premiums, the other, and those who paid by far the largest prices, were gentlemen who used them for the pleasure of owning and driving superior animals. Neither of these classes care for trotting colts, and though Mr. Bonner has paid large sums for youngsters, his purchases were those that had surpassed all former performances of colts of the same age. With stakes and premiums approximating to the value of those given for racing two or three year old colts, there would be an opportunity for the breeder to realize ere the young animals bred cost so much, as the purchasers would be numerous for those the breeding of which was satisfactory, and they could earn something as their education progressed.

For the education of trotting colts, California is unrivilled in the facilities the climate affords for continuous practice. The teacher of the opera dancer is unremitting in his endeavors to forward his pupils, and the lessons commenced in childhood are continued daily until the neophyte is fitted for the stage. Were there a long interval, like months of Winter to intervene, the trained muscles would relax, the bent would be in a measure thwarted, and the artificial bias broken. From the time the colt is weaned there need not be a day, in this climate, to stop the lessons. Led by the side of his mother, and checked whenever he forsook the trot and attempted to gallop, he would early in life acquire the step, and ere long the tendency to the natural fast pace of the run would be directed to the action he was destined to use. When eighteen months old, having been well fed and suitably cared for, he has size and strength enough to haul a sulky with a man in it, and with judicious training he steadily progresses, increasing his speed every time he is driven fast, and in a year from the period when he was first put in the shafts he has acquired as much knowledge of the business of his life as double that length of time would do for the animal which was put in training when fully matured. There are good reasons for this greater aptitude. The dancing master finds little difficulty in his young pupils, but when he is called upon to instruct those of middle age in the terpsichorean art his patience is sorely tried by the blundering awkwardness of those who "are too old to learn." The young muscles have more elasticity, the young joints have more freedom of action, while the young brain is more readily impressed. Pursuing this system of early education, the colt when he reaches the age which entitles him to be called a horse, 5 years, has speed enough to insure a good price, provided he was endowed with the natural element, a result of proper breeding.

Last year, a California five year old, Tommy Gates, trotted in 2:25½, and a California four-year-old, Beautiful Bells, in 2:30¼. These animals are worth double as much as though they were of double the age, and yet, horses of twice their years are considered young in the trotting world. The increase in the breeding and training of trotters in the last ten years has almost spoiled the sale of one class of horses, or at least has reduced the price until it is only a small portion of the cost of production. Twenty years ago a good looking horse of fair size, which could trot in three minutes, would bring from six hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. Ten years ago they would readily sell for six hundred, and now a fine looking three minute horse will not bring as much money as a coarse cart horse which has the merit of balancing fifteen hundred pounds with his ungainly carcass. This source of revenue to the breeder is destroyed, and the question of vital importance to those who are engaged in this branch of business is the best manner to overcome the depreciation.

It is not a difficult question to answer. Mills which have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars are stopped, and thus large capital rests in idleness until they run at a profit. Coal mines, though thousands of men are thrown out of employment, are worked with a reduced force until the surplus is used. Discard four-fifths of the brood mares, and the twenty per cent. left will pay better than the whole. There are few, if any, trotting stud farms but ten in fifty mares could be selected which would be worth all the others, and the progeny of those ten would bring more money than that of the forty. The former number would get better care, their breaking and training be more thoroughly accomplished, and after a few years the demand for road horses would be equivalent to the numbers in the market. As it now stands, there are ten offered to one sold, and concessions in price, even to the point of the value of an ordinary work horse, do not bring buyers. Those who use them are supplied, and those who do not desire additions to their driving stock are not to be tempted by cheapness. When corn, wheat, wool, or most of the products of the farm, are selling below the cost of raising them, it is a safe speculation to buy, if the speculator has the means. It costs little to store them, but the horse is "eating his head off" before the market reaches the desired point.

When the breeder has reduced his brood mares, say, from fifty to ten, it does not follow that he has surrendered four-fifths of his chances of turning out a very fast trotter, and it is somewhat doubtful if his chances are lessened by the act. If he has done the breeding with proper discrimination, and retained those of the best blood and form to join to the horse he uses as a sire, the ten will be the most likely to bring that first-class animal. There are few chance horses, if even some of the best performers have been bred without especially intending to rear them for track purposes, but in nearly every instance careful investigation has proven that they had the proper blood to bring about that result.

When depressed in general, there is one class of trotters which pay well, or rather there are several classes, the first being the very fast horse; second, those which are faster than a majority of the classes to which they belong, and large, stylish animals which are fitted for carriage purposes, if they do not prove to have the qualifications to fit them for taking places in the first and second classes. How to breed those, and the superiority of California over other countries to furnish them, will be considered in future papers.

Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association.

On Tuesday, the first of May, the gates to the grounds of the Nashville Blood Horse Association will be thrown open to the public; the spring meeting will be inaugurated and continue for five days. At this writing the prospects for a week of good sport were never more flattering. The *Rural Sun* reports the daily arrival of the flyers, and amongst the largest number already assembled at the course are some of the most prominent racers on the turf, two or more of whom will, in all probability, come together in every club race. But perhaps the most interesting racing of the week will be when the youngsters meet in the Young America stake, number one, the Commercial Hotel stake, Young America stakes, number two, and the Belle Meade stake. All of these stakes have filled handsomely with a lot of as good two and three year old colts and fillies as can be found on the continent.

On the bills for the first day is the Young America stake, number one, the Commercial Hotel stake, and a heat race for all ages. The former is a half mile dash for two year olds, and closed with eleven entries. Barring accidents between now and the day of meeting, at least nine out of this number will face the starter; and we would not be surprised to see a "dark one" walk off with the money as unexpectedly as Creedmoor did in 1875. The Commercial Hotel stake closed with nineteen entries. It is for maiden three year olds, mile and a quarter dash. From the entries in this race it is well calculated to keep the patrons of the pool box on the "ragged edge" of uncertainty from start to finish. It will be a race over every foot of the distance, and we predict the winner will not finish with hands down The heat race closes the first day's sport. Wednesday is the *cup* day; a dash of two miles and a quarter. In it we have Big Fellow, Clemmie G., Bob Wooley, Whisper, Weatherby, Highwayman, Steptoe and Jack Shepherd. After the cup race come two dashes, one of a mile and a quarter and the other a mile and an eighth. On Thursday the rich Cumberland stake is decided, This is also for three year-olds, mile heats, and closed with thirty-two entries. Here, again the steel and rawhide will be freely used, and we may expect to see each heat hotly contested from "een to een." Sixteen different stallions are represented by their offspring in this stake, and should each one have a starter it would add to the interest of the occasion. A mile heat race for all ages, winds up the racing Thursday. Friday opens with the Young America stake, number two for colts and fillies, two years old, a dash of three quarters of a mile. The winner of the Young America stake, number one, is punished with five pounds extra weight. Should it start under this penalty in the excellent field of youngsters that will start, it is dollars to cents that the winner of the Young America stake on Tuesday will hardly show in front at the end of the journey on Friday. A dash of two miles and a dash of a mile and a quarter end the racing on the fourth day. On Saturday, the last day of the Spring meeting, another rich purse, the Belle Mead stake, is hung up. It is a mile and a half dash for three year olds, foals of 1874; twenty-five dollars entrance, play or pay, to which Gen. Harding will add $500. Twenty-three nominations were made for the Belle Meade stake, and it will bring together a racy lot of youngsters. The winners of the Commercial Hotel and the Cumberland stakes will probably meet and try conclusions in the Belle Meade stake, the winner of which may turn up in some unthought of colt that during the first of the week was not able to "head a steer," but had raced himself into proper form by Saturday in time to capture a thousand dollars for his owner. The second race of the day is a selling race for all ages, dash of a mile and a quarter. The winner is to be sold at auction immediately after the race; horses valued at $1,500 to carry weight for age; horses valued at $1,000 allowed five pounds; $750 allowed seven pounds; $500 allowed ten, and $300 allowed thirteen. The week's sport to wind up with a consolation purse for beaten horses; $200, mile heats. A horse beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, eleven pounds, and three times, fourteen pounds.

The programme for the entire week is admirably arranged, and cannot fail to insure good sport every day. From the rarely bred lot of two year olds we would not be surprised to see the best one of the year make his *debut* on the Nashville course at the spring meeting.

Trotters at Beacon and Mystic Parks.

The Bostonians are making every preparation for the coming trotting season. The Beacon Park has been greatly changed in appearance since last year. Arcade portals, and grand stand and other improvements make it altogether fresh. The judges' and reporters' stand has been moved fifty feet up the homestretch, and other improvements are going on. The following stables are already at the track, hard at work: Uncle Steve Hayes has some "good ones," as usual. Ed. Chapin, with his record of 2:33; Olive with his Kansas six-year-old; Lady Williams, 2:38; Martin Luther, 2:40; Fisherman Girl, a six-year-old; Hornet, 2:57; Palais King, 2:40; a Fearnaught four-year-old; Sam Curtis, 2:30; Morril four-year-old stallion, and others.

Mike Carroll has Chester, son of Jay Gould; Mr. Balch's Driving Wind; G. L. Fox, 2:30, and many to come.

A. Woodward has Occident, a black Abdallah; a Bayard mare, 2:40; Albani, 2:25; Brown Harry mare; Cassius Prince, 2:30.

Dan Bigby is proud of Grace, with her 2:37 record; Siphon, and a Lyman bay gelding, seven years old.

Jock Bowen will trot Honest Harry, 2:25; George W. Hall, a gray gelding; Nina Belle, 2:29; Lady Dinsmore, of Golddust stock; Ben Morrill, 2:28; Warwick, 2:37; Major, 2:27.

Hiram Woodruff has the roan mare Delightful, 2:33; Mambrino Prince, Jr., out of Kitty Childers, no record; Woodstock, by Robert Bonner; Belle Thorn, half sister of Lady Thorn; Colonel Moulton, 2:28; Little Fred Knox, no record; a St. John bay gelding; Mambrino Thatcher, out of a Messenger mare; Bob Gerry, no record; Copper 2:40

J. A. Sawyer has Annie E., Peacemaker, Jr., Big Mary, Luck, Jennie Lambert, a four-year-old, and others without records. Jubilee Lambert remains in his charge.

John F. Merrow's horses will be handled by John Trout; Netttie Bellew has a record of 2:24; Frank Reeves, 2:23¼; Lady Foxie, 2:28; George A. Ayer, 2:30; Havelin, 2:29½; a Knox six-year-old; Jessie, by Royal George; Lady Belle, out of a Star mare, Chaplain, 2:27; an Ethan Allen mare; Jupiter Abdallah, Jr.; Sea Foam, in foal by Volunteer Boy. This mare will be kept for stock purposes and will not trot this season.

Several stables are also at the Mystic Park track, prominent among them being:

E. L. Norcross, with Fearnaught, Jr.; Fearnaught Boy, with a record of 2:51; Annie, a Volunteer mare, 2:32¼; Bay Fearnaught, 2:44; J. G. Blaine, 2:28¾; Lancet, no record; Connaught, nine years old, to be kept for breeders; Sharon, three years old; Orestes; Richmond's Beauty. These last three colts are for exhibition only, and are owned by Mr. David Nevins.

George Hicks has Frank, Amanda, Aunt Mary, Benny, Lady Lambert and Lady Waters, neither possessing a record.

B. H. Billings has R. I. Fiske, Willis' sorrel mare Thought and four Fearnaught colts.

Daniel Becker displays Flora Belle, 2:27¼; Lady Miller; Colonel Barnes; 2:28½; Arthur, 2:23½.

John Ramsey has Doctor, 2:36; Matilda, 2:36; Billy Marston, 2:38; Blue Pete; Aunt Mary Ann, a five year old, broke last season; Arthur T., 2:38; Queen, 2:38; Bay George, 2:40.

Edward Mettier has Rex Patchen, 2:30, who is in the stud.

James Golden has Dick Moore, 2:30; Ned Wallace, 2:25; Dick Swiveller, 2:26; Comee, 2:22½, has won more money than any horse in Boston except Smuggler; Winthrop Morrill, 2:28½, will trot this season; Captain Dacey; Colonel, 2:33½; Graceful, 2:40; Banco, 2:30; Fearnaught Prince, 2:36. Several green ones are also in Mr. Golden's stables.

MENDOTA TURF PROSPECTS.—Mendota, Illinois, April 21, 1877.—At a meeting of the directors of the Mendota Driving Park Association held on Tuesday evening last a programme for the Summer season was adopted. It was determined to hold a one day's meeting on the 4th of July, premiums to the amount of $750 being offered; divided into three purses, one for 3:20 horses, one for 2:40 horses, and a free for all.

The regular annual meeting will be held August 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, when about $5,000 in premiums will be given.

A great stallion race will be held in the 12th of September, entries closing August 14th; premiums to the amount of $1,500 in cash will be offered and a fine diamond medal valued at $500. The directors are determined to leave no means undone to make the coming meetings the best ever held by the association. The officers are all men of a progressive spirit, and take a deep interest in keeping up the reputation of their association.

DOC.

Racing and Trotting.

Racing at Mobile, Alabama.

SECOND DAY—APRIL 4.

In consequence of a heavy rain storm on Tuesdry, the races announced for that day were postponed to Wednesday, 4th inst., when the three events called for on the programme were decided much to the satisfaction of the large assemblage in attendance. A fourth race was improvised by Capt. Cottrill, as a *bonne bouche* to the entertainment. The first event disposed of was a dash of 1⅛ miles, for three-year olds. This brought out Lewis Jones' Lynchburg filly, and Capt. W. W. Cottrill's Aunt Betsey and Eva Shirley. The track was very muddy from the late rains, and poor time was the consequence.

THE RACE.—The three starters were sent off on even terms, and after a spirited contest for the first place Eva dashed to the front, followed closely by Aunt Betsey, the Lynchburg filly bringing up the rear. In this order they came in at the finish, Eva winning handily in 1:04.

SUMMARY.

MAGNOLIA COURSE, MOBILE, ALA., April 4.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, $100 each, with $125 added; one mile and an eighth.

W. W. Cottrill's b f Eva Shirley, 3 years old, by imp. Glenelg, dam Edeny, 87 lbs 1
W. W. Cottrill's b f Aunt Betsey, 3 years old, by Longfellow, dam Lilly Ward, 87 lbs 2
Lewis Jones' ch f, 3 years old, by Lynchburg, dam by Eugene, 87 lbs. 3
W. W. Cottrill's b f Little 'Un, 3 years old, by Littleton, dam Jennie C., 87 lbs ..... dr

Time 2:04.

The second race was a mile dash for all ages, for which the starters were Adventure, Miss Tilton and Maria Barnes. This race was closely contested, and finally won by Adventure in 1:51, Maria Barnes finishing second, and Miss Tilton third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100, for all ages; $75, $25; one mile.

W. W. Cottrill's ch f Adventure, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., 87 lbs 1
J. F. Wilson's ch f Miss Tilton, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Matilda, 87 lbs 2
Lewis Jones' br m Maria Barnes, 5 years old, by Asteroid, dam Black Rose, 112 lbs 3

Time, 1:51

The third race was dash of one mile and a quarter, for all ages, the starters being Donough, Tom O'Neil and Brown Asteroid. There was nothing specially attractive in this contest, the horses finishing in the order named, Donough winning handily in 2:19¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100, for all ages; one and a quarter miles.

W. W. Cottrill's ch c Donough, 4 years old, by Blarney Stone, dam Lilly Ward, 108 lbs 1
J. F. Wilson's b g Tom O'Neil, 6 years old, by Lightning, dam Zingara, 112 lbs 2
Lewis Jones' br h Brown Asteroid, 5 years old, by Asteroid, dam Gazelle, 115 lbs 3

Time—2:19¾.

The extra race improvised for the occasion, was a half mile dash for two-year-olds, for which Capt. Cottrill entered three of his thoroughbred fillies.

THIRD DAY—APRIL 5TH.

The weather was fine, and the track in much better order. The races were called at an early hour, to enable the horses to be sent to New Orleans, as most of them are booked for the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The first race called was that of mile heats, 3 in 5, for all ages, the entries for which were: Miss Tilton, Chalmette, Eva Shirley and Brown Asteroid. There was nothing specially attractive in this race. Eva Shirly had it all her own way, and won with ease in three straight heats. Time—1:50¾, 1:51½, 1:52.

SUMMARY.

MOBILE, Ala., April 5.—Purse $175; mile heats, 3 in 5; $140, $35.

Wm. W. Cottrill's b f Eva Shirley, 3 yrs, by imp. Glenelg, dam Edeny, 87 lbs	1	1	1
J. J. Clark's br h Chalmette, aged, by Daniel Boone, dam Emeline, 115 lbs	3	3	2
Lewis Jones' br h Brown Asteroid, 5yrs, by Asteroid, dam Gazelle, 115 lbs	2	2	3
J. F. Wilson's ch f Miss Tilton, 3 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam by imp. Sovereign, 87 lbs	dis		

Time—1:50¾, 1:51¾, 1:52.

The second race was a dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages. Only three put in an appearance for this race, viz: Tom O'Neil, Donough and Maria Barnes. Donough was the favorite in the betting and won handily, Tom O'Neil finishing second and Maria Barnes third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $125, dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages: $100, $25.

W. W. Cottrill's ch c Donough, 4 yrs, by Blarneystone, dam Lilly Ward, 108 lbs 1
J. F. Wilson's b g Tom O'Neil, 6 yrs, by Lightning, dam Zingara, 112 lbs 2
Lewis Jones' br m Maria Barnes, 5 yrs, by Asteroid, dam Black Rose, 112 lbs 3

The concluding event of the meeting was a free for all trot, for a divided purse, which resulted as follows:

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $50, free for all; trotting, mile heats, 4 in 5, in harness; $40, $10.

John Grayer's ch g Jim Murphy	2	1	1	1
L. F. Fordney's br m Jennie	1	3	3	3
G. Shawhan's rn g George Johnson	3	2	2	2

Time—2:41½, 2:44, 2:39, 2:38½.

The California Turf.

RACING AT OAKLAND PARK.

The contest for supremacy between Council Bluffs and Lady Amanda the race this time being at two-mile heats, with another contestant added the chestnut horse Wheatley, by War Dance—who ran a very respectable race, especially when his game leg is taken into consideration, was renewed at Oakland Park, April 11. The other runner, Jake, was never in the race at the start, and made a very poor show getting the flag in the first heat. The afternoon being mild and pleasant, a large number of turfites was in attendance, and quite a number of ladies, who enlivened the scene considerably with their presence on the balcony over the hotel, which presented a gay appearance. As Council Bluffs had beaten Amanda quite easily in the race at mile-heats ten days before, he was made a heavy favorite In the pool, selling for $110; Amanda, $35; Wheatley, $17, and Jake, $10. At these rates the betting was very heavy. On the previous occassion, the mare had been notoriously short of work, but in the intervening time she had been doing finely, and taking strong work every day, causing her owner to feel very hopeful of the result of the present race, especially as he had secured the services of George Howson as jockey, he being confessedly the best rider on the Coast—his patience, judgment of pace, etc., being conspiculously shown on this occasion. When the horses were stripped they all seemed in good condition, especially Lady Amanda, who was if anything in better fix even than she was on the 30th of December last, when she showed her heels to a large field over the same distance of ground. She took her preliminary gallop as if she liked it, which inspired her backers with greater confidence than ever. There was quite a delay in starting the horses for the first heat; but at last they were off to a good start, Amanda at once taking the lead, closely followed by Council Bluffs, Wheatley making a waiting race of it, and Jake outpaced. At the end of the first mile, run in 1:47, Amanda was half a length in the lead, Wheatley six lengths behind Council Bluffs, and going around the turn and down the back stretch the mare increased her lead to a length, running well in hand. Council Bluffs biding his time. Going around the far turn, the brown horse made his run, and in a few strides got even with the mare, the two coming into the stretch side and side, the mare on the inside; and the excitement an high at this point. Half way up the stretch the boy on Council Bluffs commenced to ride his horse in earnest, the mare having a slight lead at this point, Howson sitting perfectly still on her. Under the influence of the whip, Council Bluffs gained a trifle, but as soon as Howson gave Amanda her head she drew away and won by two lengths in 3:38¾, without being touched by the whip or spur, Wheatley cleverly saving his distance. She could have won in 3:36 or 3:37, if it had been necessary. After this heat there was a great rush to get out, and in the first few pools, the two sold for even money; the money going on the mare made her the favorite at $220; Council Bluffs, $115, and Wheatley, $15; and before the pools closed the odds were greater on Amanda. In the second heat, Council Bluffs took the lead at the start, and at once made fast running, which lead he kept all through the first mile (run in 1:47), Amanda a length behind, Wheatley three lengths further off. Going round the turn, the mare made her run, and at the quarter-pole was in front, and leading a half length, which she made into two at the half, and appeared to have the race in hand. Just here Wheatley made a dash from the rear, and quickly yoked Council Bluffs, and the two ran side-by-side

to the quarter pole Howson taking a pull on the mare and just keeping a length ahead of the other two at this point. Turning into the straight run for home they were all three together, but the mare was running very easily, while the other two were being driven for all they were worth. Wheatly made a gallant run up the stretch, and, at one time, was second, but Council Bluffs came again and beat him for the second money by half a length, the mare winning the heat with her ears pricked in 3:41¼, and pulled up as fresh as a daisy. Her owner, and also her rider, came in for a great many congratulations after the race, and the result will lend additional interst to the meeting at Sacramento next week, when Lady Amanda will again try conclusions with Council Bluffs, and also with, in all probability, Bazar and Mollie McCarty. These four should make a grand race at two mile heats. The following is

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK April 11, 1877. Purse $600; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third. Two-mile heats.

Jos. C. Simpson's b m Lady Amanda by imp. Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster, 6 yrs, 111 lbs 1 1
C. C. Platner's br h Council Bluffs, by Vandal, dam Lena Harding, 5 yrs, 114 lbs 2 2
T. P. Jones' ch h Wheatly by War Dance, aged 114 lbs 3 3
C. Ross' ch c Jake, by Oliver Cromwell, 4 yrs, 108 lbs ..... dis.
Time—3:38¾, 3:41¼.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, April 7, 1877.—Purse and stake $1,000; two mile and repeat; trotting; in harness.

D. Denison's b g Red Cross, McIntyre and Doble 1 3 1
P. Bradnow's ch g, E. H. Miller, Brandow 2 1 0
D. Gannon's b g Prpohet, Splan 3 2 0
Time, 5:10, 5:13¾, 5:13½.

SAME DAY—Match; $200; pacing; mile heats to wagon.

D. J. Green's b m Lady St. Clair 1 1 1
W. Appleby's b g Wild Bill 2 2 2
Time, 2:26, 2:28¼, 2:29½.

SAME DAY.—Purse and Stake, $200—heats of a mile.

Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch c XX, by Malcolm, dam Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; 5 yrs, 135 lbs 1 1
W. W. Morris' b m Emma Skaggs, by Norfolk, dam Julia Franklin 6 yrs, 115 lbs 2 3
R. H. Allen's b c John Funk, by Norfolk, dam Susie B. Moore 4 yrs, 105 lbs 3 2
Time—1:50, 1:50½.

Trotting at Boston, Mass.

MYSTIC PARK, April 12.—Purse $40, for horses that have never beaten 3:00; to road wagons.

J. T. Brockway's br c Doubtful 1 2 1 1
S. Hayes' ch g Hornet 5 1 2 2
W. Lovering & Co.'s b g E. Gerrish 2 3 3 3
J. A. Duston's spt m Snowflake ..... 3 4 4 dr
G. A. Law's b g Suffolk Boy ..... 4 dr
Time—3:03½, 2:57, 3:04, 3:01.

SAME DAY.—Purse $30, for horses that have never beaten 2:48.

G. H. Lovering's b g John Mills 3 3 1 1 1
H. Woodruff's b g Dan Crockett 1 1 3 2 2
R. H. Brackett's g m Jennie 2 2 2 3 3
Time—2:57½, 2:56¾, 2:57¼, 2:57½, 2:56.

RACING AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.—On April 17, the second day of the spring meeting of the Sacramento Jockey Club, the principal attraction was the dash of two and a quarter miles, for all ages, for a purse of $500, and for which the starters were Theo. Winters' four-year-old filly Mollie McCarthy, carrying 101 lbs., and J. Cairn Simpson's six-year-old mare Lady Amanda, carrying 111 lbs. In the pools Mollie was a great favorite, and she sustained her unbeaten record, winning by a length in 4:09. On April 19th, Mollie McCarthy, Lady Amanda, Council Bluffs and Wheatley ran a two mile and repeat race, the former winning in two straight heats. Time, 3:38¼ and 3:38¾. This is the best recorded time in the State.

SUMMARY.

D. Winner's b m Mollie McCarthy, by Monday, dam Hennie Farrow, five years old 1
J. Cairn Simpson's b m Lady Amanda, by Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster, six years aold 2
Time, 4:06.

TOTTING AT LOS ANGELOS, CAL.—Los Angelos, Cal., March 31.—Purse $175, for four year olds.

Owner's San Diego 2 2 1 1 0* 1
Owner's Becky Sharp 1 1 2 2 0 1
Owner's Dombey ..... 3 3 3 3 ro
Time—2:43¾, 2:42, 2:44½, 2:47, 0:00, 2:53.

*No heat.

Turf Notes.

Trotting Meetings.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1877.

Galveston, Texas	May 17 to 19	Cleveland, O.	July 24 to 27
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	May 22 to 24	Sycamore, Ill.	July 24 to 28
LeRoy, N. Y.	May 29 to 31	Buffalo, N. Y.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Freeport, Ill.	May 29 to June 1	Freeport, Ill.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	May 29—June 1	Rochester, N. Y.	2d week in Aug.
Ambler Park, Pa.	May 29 to June 1	Prophetstown, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Belmont Park, Phila.	June 4 to 7	Tiskilwa, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Medina, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Mendota	3d week in August
Utica, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Utica, N. Y.	3d week in Aug.
Muskegon, Mich.	June 5 to 7	Earlville, Ill.	4th week in Aug.
Dubuque, Iowa	June 5 to 8	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Aug. 21 to 24
Mystic Park, Boston	June 5 to 8	Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 21 to 24
Dayton, Ohio	June 7 to 9	Macomb, Ill.	Aug. 28 to 29
Syracuse, N. Y.	June 12 to 14	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 28 to 31
Peru, Ind.	June 12 to 16	Cambridge, Ill.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Beacon Park, Boston	June 12 to 15	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Aug. 28 to 31
Jackson, Mich.	June 26 to 29	Dubuque, Ia.	Sept. 10 to 15
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 12 to 15	Davenport, Ia.	Sept. 3 to 8
Elmira, N. Y.	June 19 to 21	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	Sept. 4 to 6
Madison, Ind.	June 19 to 21	Mystic Park, Boston	Sept. 4 to 7
Dover, N. H.	June 19 to 22	Narragansett Park, R. I.	Sept. 11-14
Grand Rapids, Mich.	June 19 to 22	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 11 to 14
Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4	Dayton, O.	Sept. 24 to 28
Oskaloosa, Ia.	July 2 to 4	Virginia, Ill.	Oct. 16, 17 and 18
Stuart, Iowa	July 2 to 5	Ambler Park, Pa.	Sept. 25 to 28
Macomb, Ill.	July 3 to 5	Fleetwood Park, N. Y. (Breeders' Meeting)	3d week in Oct.
Londonville, O.	July 3 to 4	St. Louis	Oct. 1 to 6
Detroit, Mich.	July 3 to 6	Londonville, O.	Oct. 2 to 5
East Saginaw, Mich	July 17 to 20		
Dexter Park, Chicago	July 17, 18, 19, 20		

Racing Meetings.

Galveston, Tex.	April 24 to 28	Cincinnati	June 2 to 7
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 5	Columbus	June 11 to 14
Lexington, Ky.	May 12 to 19	Cleveland	June 18 to 21
Baltimore, Md.	May 22 to 25	Jerome Park, N. Y.	June—October
Louisville, Ky.	May 22 to 28		

CALIFORNIA RACING AND NOTES.—Last Saturday, the 21st inst., was a busy day on the California turf. At the Bay District Park Bodine and Oakland Maid trotted to wagon, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000. The Maid won the first heat in 2:24½. Bodine took the next three. Time, 2:24, 2:22¾, 2:23¾, proving Bodine to be a weight puller. The wagon time of Lady Thorne and Dexter, 2:24, and which stood at the top of the record for six years, was first lowered on the Pacific slope by Judge Fullerton, who, on Nov. 21, 1874, trotted his wonderful race in 2:20½, 2:22¾, 2:21¼. That the eastern trotters sent out there do not go back, but improve in stamina, is an additional plea in behalf of California as a fine climate to develop the breed.

There was a running race at Sacramento on the 21st inst., mile heats, between Bazar, Lady Amanda, and Morphine. Amanda won in two straight heats. Time, 1:44¾ each.

On May 5th, Goldsmith Maid and Rarus will trot at Salinas, mile heats, three in five, to harness, for a citizens' purse of $3,000, being $2,000 for winner, and an additional thousand if Occident's time, 2:16¾, is beaten.

The trotter Rarus has been doing some very rapid work in California. In his recent race with Goldsmith Maid, he was only a half a length behind the mare in the second heat in 2:16¾. J. H. Conklin writes that on April 9th J. Splan drove him at San Francisco over a rough track and a strong wind blowing down the back-stretch in 2:16, the fastest mile ever trotted in the State. He was in no company to push him, and, it is stated, after the trial $35,000 in gold was offered and refused for him.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSION.—The members of the Japanese commission are still in Kentucky with headquarters at Lexington, visiting all the larger stock farms and making purchases, under the escort of D. D. Bell, Esq. They pay liberal prices, but demand the best class of stock, and display the finest judgment in their selections. Quite a number of entertainments have been given them. They expect to remain some days yet. Among their purchases is the bay colt Ceylon, four years old, by Asteroid, dam Vandalia, by Vandal.

SALES OF THE FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM.—Gen. Withers reports the following sales, made at Fairlawn, Lexington, Ky., since he went South. Most of these sales were made by telegram, sent him to his Southern plantation: Kentucky Gentleman, bay colt, foaled May 11, 1875, by Post's Hambletonian (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), sold to M. B. Hampton, of Leighton, Ala.; Kitty Kellar, bay mare, foaled 1870, by Ericsson (son of Mambrino Chief), dam Irene, by Boston (sire of Lexington), sold to a party in Northern Ohio, for a road mare, at a fancy price. Kentucky Hambletonian, dark brown colt, foaled 1874, by Bolton (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Ledger Girl, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, sold to Dr. W. T. Vail, of Manhattan, Kan. Almont Maid, dark bay filly, foaled June, 1874, by Almont (son of Alexander's Abdallah), dam by Mambrino Chief, sold to Dr. W. T. Vail, of Manhattan, Kan. Sentinel Jr., bay stallion, foaled 1873, by Sentinel (full brother of Volunteer), dam Lotta, by Neil Robinson (son of Wagner), sold to Judge Gilbert B. Reed, of Denver, Col. General Gano, dark colt, foaled May 24, 1875, by William Welch (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Allie Gano, by Almont (son of Alexander's Abdallah), sold to John W. Ayres, Vincennes, Ind. Mercer, bay colt, foaled April 18, 1875, by Almont Mambrino (late Almont, Jr., son of Almont), dam Ellen Lewis (dam of Whiteface and Morrison, by Isaac's Whip; sold to S. Baker, of Chicago, Ill. Carrie F., black filly, foaled May 27, 1875, by Almont (son of Almont), dam Belle Miller, by Blackwood (son of Norman, sire of Lula and May Queen), sold to W. C. Schooley, of Braddock Fields, Pa. The following seven head were sold to Jay Beach, of Fort Kalamath, Oregon; Altamont, bay colt, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief (son of Mambrino Chief; this colt is full brother to Trouble, who trotted in 2:28, and is one of the fastest colts ever sold from Fairlawn); Favorite, bay filly, foaled April 21, 1874, by Post's Hambletonian (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Belle Bryan, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; Jennie S., bay filly, foaled April 19, 1875, by Post's Hambletonian (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), dam Princess, by Mambrino Patchen; Abdallah Girl, brown filly, foaled May 16, 1875, by Spaulding's Abdallah (son of old Abdallah), dam by Chenery's Gray Eagle; Maggie Victor (full sister to Victor), bay filly, foaled May 12, 1875, by Post's Hambletonian, dam Maggie Dunn, by Bourbon Chief (son of Mambrino Chief; Belle Price, bay filly, foaled June 20, 1875, by Doble (son of Ericsson), dam Pattie Price (Lula Morton's dam), by George D. Prentice (son of Mambrino Chief); Maggie Arnold, bay filly, foaled April 30, 1875, by Almont Mambrino (son of Almont), dam Alice Drake, by Norman (sire of Lula).

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.—The announcement of a sale of trotting stock in this city on April 21st, attracted a fair attendance of breeders and dealers to Taylor & Co.'s stables, corner Wabash avenue and Thirteenth streets. The overdone condition of the interest was well evidenced in the character of the stock offered, and the prices realized as not over 25 per cent of the actual value was obtained. The first lot offered was a pair of Morgan geldings but were sent back failing to draw a bid over $160. Goldust mare, said to be worth $700—a four-year-old, dark brown—also failed of sale. Next came a pair of chesnut sorrel mares, fairly matched, not bad steppers, and Golddust stock from Glencoe mares. They started at $200 each, and were taken on the third bid by Mr. Richards. Capt. Berry said he had been offered $700 for them at home.

One of Mr. Munger's trotting stallions, Clinton, dark bay, 5 years old, and 16 hands high, by Mambrino Eclipse, and claimed to trot in three minutes, followed, and brought forth some bidding. Started at $100, he went up by slow degrees to $210, and was captured at that figure by John Swanbrough, of Waukegan, sheriff of Lake county. Mr. Munger stated that he gave $600 for the horse and had refused good offers for him.

Another pair of chestnut-sorrel mares, four-year-olds, were then offered. They are light in build and limb, and said to be Arabian Golddust stock. From $200 they went up to $475, and after thirteen bids had been made, and L. A. Cole, of Chicago gathered them in. The span belonged to Capt. Berry.

A second stallion from Mr. Munger's stables was brought on for slaughter. His name is Warrener, and he was bred by D. D. Warren, of Springfield, Mass. He was got by Lakeland Abdallah. He is 4 years, 15½ hands high, and can trot in three minutes. D. W. Kendall secured him at $210.

A dark bay mare, by Carbeau, 5 years old was brought out. She was the handsomest and livliest stepper of the lot, and Capt. Berry thought $2,000 not too high for her. She was bought by D. W. Kendall for $300.

Probably the best of the lot was the three-year-old colt. Pliny purchased by Mr. P. L. Hanscom, of this city. He is a brown, 15½ hands, and well developed for his years. He was sired by Menelaus (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian) dam Minnie Clyde by Toronto, son of St. Lawrence, second dam by Downing's Bay Messenger. There is good material in this youngster and Mr. Hanscom secured a rare bargain by attending this sale. He will be at Oak Park until June.

FINE BRED STOCK FOR JAPAN.—The Japanese Commission, who have been in California, are now in the Blue Grass country, at Lexington, Ky. They went to that state for the purpose of buying thoroughbreds to send to their country to improve the stock. They desire the best racing, trotting, Jersey short-horn and Southdown stock. They have visited the Walnut Hills stud-farm of James A. Grinstead. They were shown a quartet of stallions, Waverly, Gilroy, Alarm and Strachino. The commission have also visited Stockwood & Woodburn farms, Bosque Bonita, and the old Harper place. Stockwood is D. Swigert's place. They purchased Swigert's Ceylon, this being the first made in the state. At Harper's they were shown Longfellow and TenBroeck, the King of the Turf. The Japs were astonished at the speed of some of the trotters and running stock they saw. At General Buford's place, Bosque Bonita, they were shown elegant racing stock. The commission will remain in the state ten days, entirely in the Blue Grass section, and purchase what they desire, the lot to be shipped *via* San Francisco.

MR. WINTERS RACING INTEREST.—Mr. Theodore Winters, of California, has turned over his whole stable of race horses in training to Matt Allen, who will run them in future in his name. The string consists of Mollie McCarthy, 4 years old; Rockford, 3 years old; brother to Waterford; Chesonesix, by Norfolk, out of Evadne, 3 years; Bill Barnes, by Norfolk, out of Louisiana Barnes, 3 years, and three two year olds—viz., Spring Box, brother to Ballot Box; a brother to Chesonesix, and a bay colt by Norfolk, out of an imported English mare. Apart from the nonpariel Mollie, this is a very strong stable, and under the able management of Mr. Allen will give a good account of themselves in the approaching race meeting. Mr. Winters intends to give up racing himself, giving his whole attention, as far as the turf goes, to breeding, and hereafter will hold annual sales after the practice of Mr. Alexander, General Harding and Mr. Sanford.

THE ROMULUS STAKES.—It is a fact perhaps not generally known that Mr. S. W. Wheelock offered a three year old stake for the get of his stallion Romulus, and to be called the Romulus Colt Stakes for 1877, the same being a purse of $500, distributed in the order of first, $300; second, $125; third, $75, and fourth a walking suit; to be trotted for at the Davenport meeting, in September. Mr. Wheelock has just sent three of his own Romulus colts to Robert Switzer, Washington, Iowa, to be trained for the above meeting, with colts which Mr. Switzer has raised. Our friend Col. Crockett, of Coal Valley Stud Farm, Moline, Ill., has also an exceedingly promising filly eligible for this stake, and which will make a strong competitor. If our memory serves us she is out of Lady Washington, by Sacklowie Arabian, dam Kate Crockett (the dam of Lula).

THE CHICO, CAL., STOCK ASSOCIATION.—This association has just completed and made ready for use one of the finest race tracks on the Pacific coast. It is a 60-foot mile track with easy turns. It is surrounded with a close high fence and the stretches are railed in in the most substantial manner. The grand stand is a neat roomy structure capable of accommodating 1,200 people. Beneath it are the offices, bar, retiring and committee rooms. On the south side of the grand stand are two rows of good new stables, standing on either side of a broad lane, beyond is a room for pens, stables for cattle, etc. The hitching paddock will make a splendid turf, and afford superior advantages for stock display, for visiting the track in carriages.

TROTTERS AT READVILLE, MASS.—Fred Adams, the veteran hoersman, is now in charge of Readville Park, and will give a number of races there this season. He is at present working fifteen head of very fast young horses, and also has fifteen colts from two to three years old. Among his trotters are Forest King, Dreadnaught, Young Lambert, Celeste and Roan Harry; also the very fast horses Johnny Barlow and Bugler, J. E. Maynard's Bonner colt Lady Ellen, Col. Bingham's very fast young mares Lena and Rena, sixteen hands high, can trot close to 2:40, four years old this Spring, and several of Col. Russell's trotters. Smugler gets his jogging every day over this park.

JACK PHILLIP'S STRING.—Jack Phillips has in training at Suffolk Park, Adelaide, 2:21½; John H., 2:22¼; Billy Ray, 2:24; Frank J., 2:23¾; Everett Ray, 2:25½; Ella Madden, 2:25¾; Baron Luff, 2:29¼; Lady Emma, by Jupiter, dam by Seely's American Star, 2:39; Alice Lane, 2:38; Sans Souci, full sister to Baron Luff; Ultra, bay gelding by Felter's Hambletonian, dam by Seely's American Star; De Rosa, bay mare, said to be a Patchen, 2:35; Leon, by Happy Medium, and others.

SALE OF POP-CORN.—Capt. Turney, Paris, Ky., has sold to Robert Forsythe, Louisville, Ky., the bay filly Pop-Corn, four-years old, by Joe Downing, dam Miss Knight by imp. Knight of St. George, for $400.

A CALIFORNIA CIRCUIT.—There is some talk of organizing a racing circuit, the points being Chico, Marysville, Stockton, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Salinas and Los Angelos. A series of meetings at those places following in regular order, would bring out all the race horses in California, many going into training which are now idle. Large purses are not so beneficial to the owners of horses as the opportunity to run often, and thus giving a majority of the horses a chance to pay expenses, while the few for large sums are only a gift to a few of the best.—*California Spirit.*

A SWINDLE.—On April 14th, there was a race announced to take place at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Cal., between May Howard and Humming Bird. A large crowd was in attendance and a good race and much sport was anticipated, betting was lively and no fraud was suspected. The first heat was won by Humming Bird in 2:27. The second heat by May Howard in 2:40. The third heat the judges declared the race a swindle, and declared all pools off, as it was evident that the driver of May Howard was pulling her and preventing her from winning the race.

A NEW LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.—A horse and cattle association was organized at Beaver Dam, Wis., for the purpose of holding monthly horse and cattle fairs the first Tuesday in each month beginning Tuesday, May 1. The officers of the association are: Henry Budde, president; Peter Boedl, secretary; Anton Stang, treasurer; Jacob Anhofer, Peter Lindner, Henry Nelson, Jacob Lepp, N. E. Babcock, M. Tischler, F. Hammer, F. Arndofer, Joseph Wimer, James Mueller, Jacob Martin, directors.

COLT FOALED IN NEW YORK CITY.—A. R. Phyfe has a two days old colt at his private stable in Forty-seventh street, New York city, by Aberdeen, by Hambletonian, dam Solitaire, by Fenian Chief, by Gray Eagle. Solitaire took the first premium as a brood mare at the Centennial. The newcomer is a fine, well formed hearty fellow, a chestnut with a spot of white in his forehead. The novelty of a high bred colt being foaled in a city stable attracted during yesterday quite a number of horse admiring gentlemen visitors.

SALE OF WAR CALL.—Mr. G. W. Bowen, Shawhan, Ky., has sold to J. R. Waller, Charles City, Iowa, the chestnut horse War Call, five years old, by War Dance, out of Eliza Davis (own sister to Melbourne, Jr.), by imp. Knight of St. George, her dam imp. Melrose, by Melbourne, out of Clarkia, by Muley Moloch, etc. War Call is 16¼ hands, a splendid upstanding young horse, is as rich and rarely bred as any horse in the country. Mr. B. G. Bruce pronounces him big and strong enough for any and all purposes.

NORMANS IN CALIFORNIA.—J. P. Rodehaver, of Calusa county, has purchased three of the imported Norman horses taken there by J. A. Perry, of Wilmington, Ill., namely: Lafayette, Cunard and Denmark. The horses will be taken to the ranch of J. J. Hicok, at Grand Island, and from thence will be distributed in various points of the county. Mr. Perry intends establishing an agency in that state for the sale of imported or graded Norman horses.

CHESTER DRIVING PARK.—Capt. Geo. N. Stone, president of Chester Driving Park, Cincinnati, O., while in our city thy other day informed us that the programme for the summer trotting meeting had been decided upon. They would give $8,000 in purses of $1,000 each, for horses that have never beaten 2:45, 2:37, 2:28, 2:24, 2:18, and a four and five year old purse.

SALE OF BLUE BELLS.—Messrs. Wilson & Sons, Rushville, Ind., have sold to a Pennsylvania party the Blue Bell horse Cy Augur, (record 2:31) for $1800. Mr. L. Geraghty has sold to a Champaign, Ill., party the bay mare K. B., three years old by Blue Bell, for $600, and has bought of Mr. James Caton a four-year old filly by Blue Bell, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian for $3,200.

RACE MEETING AT WARRENTON, VA.—A Spring running meeting will be held at Warrenton, Va., under the auspices of the Warrenton Riding Club, on the 26th of May next. The programme for the meeting calls for a hurdle race, mile heats; a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, welter weights; a steeplechase, and a sweepstake, dash of half a mile, for all ages.

HER EIGHTH.—Mr. J. T. Nichols' (Paris, Ky.) brood mare Josie Miller, by Joe Downing, dam by Gaines' Denmark, foaled March 29th a black filly by Mambrino Boy. This is Josie Miller's eighth colt in nine years, and Mr. Charlton Alexander, Paris, Ky., recently refused $2,500 for a pair of coach horses, full brothers, by Kimbrough's Abdallah, out of Josie Miller.

AMY AND FEARNAUGHT.—Mr. Nevin's trotters, Amy and Fearnaught, Jr., are making rapid improvement in their daily exercise at Mystic Park. They were jogging around the track together Friday morning, and after warming up were sent for a mile. Fearnaught made one quarter in 37 seconds, and the mile was finished close to 2:30.

DEATH OF AURORA RABY.—Mr. S. J. Salyers, Lexington, Ky., lost April 9th, his brood mare Aurora Raby, by imp. Australian, dam Ultima by Lexington. Aurora Raby is the dam of the good horse Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, and foaled a week ago a chestnut colt by Baywood, from the effects of which she died.

SALE OF MAMBRINO RULER.—W. E. Perkins, of New York city, has disposed of S. O. Richardson's (of Boston, Mass.,) in-bred Mambrino stallion Ruler, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen, full brother of Lady Thorne, to George C. Hitchcock, of Ash Grove, New Preston, Conn., for $5,000.

EOLUS AND SCATHELOCK.—Col. R. J. Hancock, Overton, Va., has exchanged with Jno. Cranor, of Maryland, his chestnut stallion Scathelock, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue, for the bay stallion Eolus, by imp. Leamington, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.

SALE OF MARTINET AND DEUCALIA.—Hon. R. W. Hughes, Abingdon, Va., has sold to Mr. David B. Parker, Chautauqua county, N. Y., the bay horse Martinet, fifteen years old, by Jeff. Davis, dam Irona by Register, and the chestnut mare Deucalia, sixteen years old, by Deucalion, dam Boston.

DONE FOR.—Pool selling was virtually abolished in New York State by the Senate at Albany on April 24th passing the bill without a dissenting vote. The Governor can not well help approving of the bill in the face of such a vote. The pig has cut its own throat.

DEATH OF GREAT HOPES.—Mr. Robert Steel, Cedar Park Stud Farm, Philadelphia, Pa., lost on Monday, April 16th, the brown colt Great Hopes, three years old, by Dixon, dam by Sackett's Hambletonian, from inflammation of the bowels.

GOODFELLOW INJURED.—Mr. N. Baker's (Galesburg, Ill.) chestnut colt Goodfellow, three years old, by War Dance, dam Fly by Mahomet, was severely kicked on the shoulder at Nashville, Tenn., by his stable companion and brother Big Fellow.

MR. GEO. LOGAN'S STRING.—The prospect for a full stable for this well esteemed trainer are flattering. Ten horses are already engaged to him, among which is the brown Iowa trotting gelding Whalebone, with a record of 2:29.

SUNFLOWER.—Mr. J. W. Cromwell's (Cynthiana, Ky.) brood mare Sunflower, by Alexander's Abdallah, foaled April 7th a bay colt by Woodford Mambrino. The name of Woodford Abdallah has been claimed for him.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING AT LEXINGTON, KY.—The Lexington, Ky., Trotting Club have decided to hold a Spring meeting commencing the 19th of June. The purses will soon be announced.

OLD FAVORITES.—It is quite refreshing to see the names of such old time cracks as Tom Cannon and Tom Chaloner opposite the names of winners thus early in the season.

SMALL HOPES AND RUTLEDGE.—Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has driven Small Hopes and Rutledge together. Small Hopes has not been in harness before for a year.

SALE OF HAPPY MEDIUM COLTS.—Mr. Robert Steele, Cedar Park stud farm, Philadelphia, announces his regular annual sale of Happy Medium colts on May 10

SPRING MEETING AT VIRGINIA, NEV.—The Virginia (Nevada) Jockey Club will hold a meeting in May and arrange a programme for the Spring races.

Racing in England.

LONDON, April 18.—To-day was the second day of the Newmarket Craven Meeting, the principal event being the annual race for the Newmarket handicap, a mile and a half, for which ten horses started, the betting at 10 to 1 against The Cheetah, 7 to 1 against Morning Star, and 10 to 1 against Hidalgo. The latter won by half a length. Another interesting race was a handicap plate for three-year-olds and upwards, over the T. Y. C. (5 furlongs, 140 yards), which Mr. M. H. Sanford's Donna won from a field of eight. The four-year-old colt Pardon was the favorite, against which as little as 2 to 1 was accepted, 3 to 1 being accepted against Playfair, who finished third, while 20 to 1 wrs freely laid against Donna and Ursula, the first and second. The race was won easily by three lengths, Pardon finishing seventh. The following are the conditions of both events:

The thirty-third renewal of the Newmarket handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, at £25 each, £15 forfeit, and only £3 if declared out, with £400 added; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights (January 25th, at 10 A. M.) to carry 7 lbs; if of the value of £500 10 lbs; of two or more, 14 lbs. extra; £25 to the second; entrance £3, the only liability for horses struck out on or before noon on Tuesday, January 30; closed with forty-seven subscribers, nineteen of which declared out; last mile and half of the Beacon Course.

Lord Vivian's b c Hidalgo, 3 yrs old, by Pero Gomez, dam Nightingale, by West Australian, 81 lbs 1
Sir W. Milner's ch c The Cheetah, 3 years old, by Sundeelah, dam Ada Linne, by Mandricardo, 80 lbs 2
Mr. Crawford's b c Morning Star, 4 years old, by Parmesan, dam Wild Fower, by King Tom, 98 lbs 3

A Handicap Plate of £100, for three-year olds and upwards, added to a sweepstakes of £10 each for starters; entrance £2 each; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights 7 lbs. extra; three to start or no race; T. Y. C. (5 furlongs 140 yards).

Mr. M. H. Sanford's b f Donna, 3 years old, by Baywood, dam Dot, by Mad Anthony, 83 lbs 1
Mr. D. Cooper's b m Ursula, 5 years old, by Bel Demonio, dam Hilda 2
Mr. Acton's ch c Playfair, 3 years old, by Lecturer, dam by King Tom, granddam by Slane 3
Count Lagrange's ch c Pardon, 4 years old, by Marcello, dam Princess, 117 lbs 0

THE WINNERS.

HIDALGO—Hidalgo was bred at the Bonehill Stud, from whence he was purchased at the yearling sale in July, 1875, by Lord Vivian for 150 guineas, he (Hidalgo) being by Pero Gomez (he by Beadsman), the winner of the St. Ledger in 1869, out of Nightingale, she by West Australian; 2d dam Songstress, by Birdcatcher, out of Cyprian, by Partisan. Hidalgo ran twice as a two-year old, viz., for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes at Newmarket, without getting a place, and for the Rutland Stakes over the Criterion course at the First October Meeting, when Count Lagrange's Leopold beat him by a neck at even weights. After this the colt was laid up till yesterday, when he no doubt paid up for all he cost. The colt has a number of valuable engagements, including the Derby and Doncaster St Leger.

DONNA—Donna was bred by Mr. Sanford at the North Elkhorn Farm, Kentucky, and is by Baywood—a full brother to Preakness, out of Dot, dam of Cordelia and First Chance, she being by Mad Anthony, out of Laura White, dam of Alice Ward, Bazaine and Astral, by Glencoe. Donna is a full sister to First Chance. Mr. Sanford ran Donna three times as a two-year old without success, her last performance being for a £10 sweepstakes over the T. Y. C., when she, with 100 pounds, was third to a three-year-old Farnese (121 pounds), she failing to get a place in the other two events. Donna's only engagement is for the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster next September.

[*By Cable Telegram.*]

LONDON, April 20, 1877.—At Newmarket to-day, the fourth and last of the Craven Meeting, the race for the Newmarket International Handicap brought out a field of ten starters. The result of the race was a victory for Tassel, who carried the heaviest weight of the placed horses. Bonchurch secured the second place and Plaisante third. The following is a summary:

The Newmarket International Handicap of 30 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 300 added, and 100 sovs. to the second if eight start, but only 50 sovs. if short of that number; for three-year-olds and upward which have won a public race on the flat; winners of a handicap after January 25, at ten A. M., 7 lbs.; twice of 500 sovs. value, 12 lbs. extra; fifteen acceptances and eight to start or no race, except by consent of the stewards; A. F. (1 mile, 2 furlongs, 73 yards); 18 subs

SUMMARY.

Prince Soltykoff's br c Tassel, by the Drake, out of Belladrum, by Chanticleer, 4 years, 94 lbs 1
Mr. C. Bush's br c Bonchurch, by Cathedral, by Barmstom's dam, 3 years, 77 lbs 2
Mr. T. Jennings' br f Plaisante, by Cymbal, out of Jennette, by Gladiateur, 3 years, 91 lbs 3

The last betting was 20 to 1 against Tassel, 8 to 1 against Bonchurch, and 5 to 1 against Plaisante.

THE WINNER.

Tassel ran three times as a two-year-old, winning once, a Post Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, carrying 122 lbs., at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, October 26th. As a three-year-old he also ran three times, but was never in front at the finish.

SECOND RACE.

A plate of 100 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for starters; for three-year-old colts 122 lbs. and fillies 119 lbs; a winner of 1,000 sovs. to carry 14 lbs. extra; of 500 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; of 200 sovs., 5 lbs. extra; entrance, 3 sovs.; three to start or no race. Rowley mile (one mile and seventeen yards.)

SUMMARY.

Mr. M. H. Sanford's b c Brown Prince, by Lexington, dam Britannia IV., by the Flying Dutchman 1
Duke of Ujest's b c Pirat, by Buccaneer, dam Fern, by Fernhill, out of Sister of Gray Momus 2
Mr. C. Bush's b c Bugle Horn, by Trumpeter, dam Rinderpest 3

Betting 33 to 1 against Brown Prince, 6 to 4 against Pirat, and 6 to 1 against Bugle Horn. Five horses ran, and Brown Prince won by half a length.

Brown Prince is entered for the following great racing events this year: The Two Thousand Guineas, Epsom Derby, St. Leger and the Grand Prix of Paris. Mr. Sanford has commenced the year well, having won two races in one week, and if he has backed his horses with his usual liberality he must have landed heavy stakes.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 300 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 15 ft.; winners extra; about two miles; 37 subs.

Mr. T. Jenning's b f Queen of Cyprus by King Tom out of Cypriana, 4 yrs, 94 lbs ..... W. Johnson 1
Duke of Ujest's Talisman, 6 yrs, 113 lbs ..... Parry 2
Sir J. D. Astley's Scamp, 6 yrs, 8 116 lbs ..... F. Archer 3
Mr. F. Gretton's Pageant, 6 yrs, 118 lbs ..... Glover 0
Mr. Crawford's Morning Star, 4 yrs, 104 lbs ..... Huxtable 0
Mr. Masque's Cornbrook, 5 yrs, 103 lbs ..... C. Wood 0
Lord Exeter's Joseph, 4 yrs, 96 lbs ..... Luke 0
Mr. Savile's c by Parmesan out of Doeskin, 3 yrs, 92 lbs ..... F. Jeffery 0
Mr. T. Cannon's Strudwicke, 3 yrs, 91 lbs ..... Hopkins 0
Mr. T. Valentine's Vale King, 3 yrs, 87 lbs ..... W. Macdonald 0

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Scamp, 4 to 1 agst Queen of Cyprus, 5 to 1 agst Morning Star, 6 to 1 agst the Doeskin colt, 10 to 1 agst Strudwicke, 15 to 1 agst Pageant, and 33 to 1 agst any other. Queen of Cyprus put on the steam steadily as soon as she had got on to her legs, and was followed up the straight by Strudwicke, Vale King, the Doeskin colt, and Joseph, Pageant heading the others. At the Stand, the light-weight increased her lead, and with Pageant and Morning Star heading the Doeskin colt round the turn, Scamp decidedly whipped-in, so that he escaped a scrimmage that caused Strudwicke to be driven against a post and lose his place. The youngster had made up his ground, however, before reaching the mile post, at which stage he went on third to Queen of Cyprus and Talisman—the latter of whom had profited by the *contretemps*—the three being clear of the rest. Ascending the hill, the "tailing" commenced in earnest, for while Talisman and Strudwicke raced in company after Queen of Cyprus, Joseph separated them by a wide gap from Morning Star, Scamp, and Pageant, the Doeskin colt being now a hundred yards from these, and Cornbrook and Vale King beaten off. Both Talisman and Scamp slipping at the tan road, the Queen entered the straight with a longer lead than she had ever held before, and increasing her advantage in despite of the effort of the favorite, who became second again. Talisman beat the pulling up Scamp on the post by half a length for second money; and the next home were Strudwicke and Morning Star, who were a long way in advance of the stragglers, the last of the lot being Vale King. Run in 3 min. 56 sec.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP of 15 sovs. and 5 only if declared out with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Run April 21st was won by Mr. R. Peck's Julius Cæsar by St. Albans—Julie, 4 years, 107 lbs. This colt ran second in the Two Thousand Guineas to Petrarch, third in the Derby to Kisber and Fore-runner, third in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot to Petrarch and Great Tom, third in the St. Leger to Petrarch and Wild Tommy, turning out altogether a disappointing horse although he doubtless won his owner money by "place" bets. He has however won his owner by this good performance not only a large stake but certainly a fair sum in bets; Sawcutter in 1862 a four year old won with 110 lbs.

English Turf Notes.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.—Tom Jennings made a serious blunder when he nominated Queen of Cyprus as a three-year instead of a four-year old for the City and Surburban, Great Metropolitan and Newmarkethandicaps. By the hollow style in which she won the big event at Northampton she would undoubtedly have won one or more of these events, for it is said that never before was such a hollow victory. Jennings knew her capabilities too, for his orders to the jockey were: "just lead them an exercise canter." It is not often that the astute Tom is caught tripping.

LOOMING UP.—Count Latirange is showing considerable form with his stable already, which argues well for Chamant's prospects for the great races. Queen of Cyprus owned by the Latirange trainer T. Jennings won the great Northamptonshire stakes with great ease from a good field, and Plaisante made old Thorn gallop with only 7 lbs the best of weight for age. The two year olds in France are also showing up well.

WORTHY OF HER DAM.—Vesuve the three-year-old filly by Partricien out of Veranda, won a good race over a mile and a half at Paris on Sunday April 8th. Veranda it will be remembered ran that sensational dead heat with Vulcan for the Lincolnshire handicap in 1871 when in receipt of 14 lbs only for the four years. What Vulcan proved himself afterwards we all know.

A BIG ENTRY.—We have often heard some of our racing men remark it would be impossible for one three-year old to give another 30 lbs with any hope of success. Either they or English handicappers must be wrong, for in the free handicap for three-year-olds over the Rowley mile, there are 217 entries handicapped from Verneuil 126 lbs to Cushat, Gavotte and James Pigg, who each are weighted with 77 lbs.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—Mr. Rayner nominated a colt for the Derby of 1878 as "brother to Warren Hastings." The colt lately showed grand form and has been aptly named Lord Clive, but it has been found out that he is only a half brother to the three-year-old above named, being by Lord Clifden and Not Citadel. This disqualifies him for the Derby and kocks a thousand or so off his value.

THE DEWHURST SALE.—The stallions, broodmares and sucklings only of Mr. Gee's stud will be sold on June the 9th, but the yearlings will as usual go up to Newmarket during the July meeting. Yet it may not take place, for the whole stud may be privately sold if an upset price can be realized.

NOT PLEASED.—The clerks of minor meetings are not happy about the Jockey Club interference with their little amusements. Those rules about the "300 sovs. *per diem*" and the minimum value to the winner to "amount to £100" are not to their taste, as they declare that it will interfere with their business.

HIS DISTANCE.—Coeruleus, by Beadsman-Bas Blew and own brother to Blue Gown, continues to show his preference to short scurries by winning the five furlong Earl Spencer Plate at Warwick from a good field of flyers. Strange that the own brother to the great Derby winner, Blue Gown, snould not stay.

DAMAGED.—Mr. Arthur Yates, the well known cross country rider and gentleman jockey, fractured two of his ribs consequent on a fall whilst giving Jupiter a lesson over timber. His injuries were not so severe but that he could not be present at Enfield races, but the pig skin will know him not for some time.

FINDING HER LINE.—Queen of Cyprus by King Tom out of Cypriana was considered a mere selling plater, but evidently only because not put to the right kind of work. The moment she got a distance of ground to cover, she showed her breeding.

REWARDED.—The enterprise of Paganini's owner in giving the horse's services to approved mares free is being rewarded by the early display of a brace of his two year olds.

FOLLOWING THE LEAD.—"List" betting has been entirely suppressed in Dublin, where some of the leading commission men were recently fined $1,500.

GOING BADLY.—Lady Golightly, Lord Falmouth's crack three-year old, is not holding a very satisfactory position in the Two Thousand and Derby betting; opposition being marked.

IRISH SPORT.—Racing is evidently becoming an Irish institution as there were fourteen meetings held on ten consecutive days, bar Sunday.

THORN.—That grand old horse Thorn won the Northamptonshire cup of 300 sovs. with 133 lbs. up, and piloted by the sterling horseman J. Osborne.

MARRIED.—John Nightingall, the well known Epsom trainer, has gone into double harness with a sister of I'Anson, the celebrated jockey.

CLOSED HIS BOOK.—Mr. Henry Fisher, the head of the great betting firm, died somewhat suddenly on the morning of April 8th, aged 59.

GOING-GOING.—The well known steeple chaser Gamebird, it is reported, will shortly be sold at auction.

PETRARCH.—Joseph Cannon has now got this celebrity in charge.

Aquatic.

DETROIT OARSMEN.—The annual meeting of the Excelsior boat club was held on April 3d. The club now numbers 69 members, an increase of 16 from last year. According to the treasurer's report the assets are $7,930.31 and the liabilities *nil*. The latter is a very flattering and wholesome outlook; may it long be so, and may other clubs follow so good an example. The officers were then elected as follows: President, H. S. Atterbury; Vice President, G. H. Chene; Secretary and Treasurer, John M. L. Campbell; Captain, Frank W. Eddy; Commander, James F. Smith; Lieutenant Commander, Joseph E. Watson; Ensign, R. A. Catton; Directors, James Johnston, F. D. Standish, Geo. E. Wasey, H. C. Ralph.

The Zephyr boat club also held its meeting on the same date and the out-look and showing was not so flattering as that of the Excelsiors, the money in the treasury amounted to $11.05, with a debt against it of $5.41. Still with incoming dues the club is financially sound. The officers elected were: President, M. Firnane; Vice President, John H. Harrington; Secretary, James McQuinn, Jr. Treasurer, Charles H. Dings; Captain, David Linn; Commander, Will Craig; Lieutenant Commander, Al. Henkel; Ensign, Louis Dillman, Jr.; Board of Managers, the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, *ex officio;* and Gill R. Osmun, C. E. Reynolds, and J. D. Linn.

ORGANIZATIONS.—Madison, Wis., April 20, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The officers of our yacht club for the present year are: Commodore, A. H. West; Vice Commodore, M. C. Clark; Recording Secretary, Julius Zehnter; Corresponding Secretary, N. P. Jones; Treasurer, Henry Turville; Measurer, G. A. Patterson; Chairman of Regatta Committee, C. G. Mayers.

Thus, you see your correspondent lays down the honor of chief officer and retires to a position of active duty. The ice is gone. The lakes have resumed their season's song, and we hope ere long to have some sport. Five sail and at least three steam yachts will be added to our fleet this year, which will doubtless give new life to aquatics.

Our Boat Club has been reorganized, and the following officers elected: President, T. H. Gill; Vice President, A. H. Anderson; Secretary, Jas. Reynolds; Treasurer, W. H. Bradley; Coxswain, Wm. Fielmann. The club is now in the hands of wide awake young men, and I look for some sport in this department.

RIVERSIDE ROWING CLUB.—Our Rochester, N. Y., correspondent "Genesee" writing April 20th says: At the annual meeting of the Riverside Rowing Club held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Winfield S. Sherman; Vice President, George M. Sweet; Secretary, E. J. Raymond; Collector, A. H. Bruman; Treasurer, C. W. Huntington; Captain, Edward L. Adams; Lieutenant, T. H. Huslands; Executive Committee, W. S. Sherman, E. L. Adams (*ex officio*) R. H. Lansing, Frank C. Fenn, Robert M. Mathews, (elected). Trustees, W. S. Sherman, E. J. Raymond, C. W. Huntington, Dr. W. W. Ely, C. H. Haskins.

NEWARK AQUATICS.—The Passaic River Rowing Association have decided to hold their annual regatta on June 18, the number of races to be four—a single scull, pair-oar gig, four oared race is to be one and a half miles straightway. All the Passaic clubs give promise of making a finer display on the river this coming season than on any preceding one.

OSKOSH.—The leading yachts of Chicago intend going north to Lake Winnebago to contend for the honors at the regatta there. Captain John Prindiville suggests that the Oskosh boats should return the compliment, and take part in the Chicago Yacht Club regatta, and that tugging expenses need not deter them.

CHANGED—The celebrated yacht Idler has been altered into a keel boat and has taken a trial trip to the West Indies, she now draws 9 feet 3 inches; on the water line, 96 feet 9 inches; beam 22 feet 4 inches. She was good enough as she was; if the alteration improves her speed she will be a regular water-witch.

SPORTIVE.—Mr. W. B. Curtis will row a match of 50 miles on the Riverdale Course on Calumet river in this state, out of pure sport, against Mr. Barnard of Niles, Michigan, on or about the 9th of May. It will be truly a sporting event.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL.—A series of races between representative English and American oarsmen is mooted. The proposition is to row in singles, pairs and four oared boats, the race to occur in England or America, give or take expenses.

READY.—The Ina will be overhauled and notwithstanding the experience of last year, will be willingly matched against the Frolic. Let us hope no loop holes will be left for "tricks that are vain."

NOT DAUNTED.—Notwithstanding the unfair treatment received by the Detroit yacht Ina last year, two other Detroit clippers, the Cora and Harry Burke, intend to visit our waters this Summer.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—This club will give a banquet in honor of Mr. J. S. Dickson who defended the American Cup with Madeline, against the Countess of Dufferin last year

VOID.—Wesleyan University has decided not to send a crew to New London, and there will consequently be no race there by members of the Rowing Association of New England colleges.

A BIG ONE.—It is reported that Mr. Wm. Astor is having constructed a schooner yacht that will be longer than the celebrated Mohawk.

Trap Shooting.

A Proposed Change in the Rise.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 15, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I am a constant reader of your paper and take great interest in everything connected with dog and gun. I have particularly noticed the splendid scores made at trap shooting and reported in your paper from all sections of the country during the last year. I never participated in a public shoot till last fall at Kansas City. I pretend to be only a fair shot, but I succeeded in killing 9 out of 10 birds at 21 yds rise, and there were at least a dozen more shooting who were almost certain to do as well, and several who would bet two to one on killing 10 without a miss. There are certainly 10 men in the country to-day where there was one twenty years ago who think it nothing remarkable to kill 20 or 30 birds in succession, and the choke bore gun which has only lately come into general use, will kill at least 10 yds farther than the old straight bore. Still all the trap shooting continues at 18 and 21 yds rise.

In front of any good shot, a bird ought not to get over 5 yds from the trap before shot at, and the average gun used at trap shooting is sure to kill at 40 yds if loaded and held right, and do kill at all distances under 80 yds. There are many men at every big shoot that comes off that are almost certain to kill every bird that they shoot at, and our best shots bet on killing 95 out of 100. Now don't you think, considering the increased skill of the average shooter and the improvement in gun, that it would be a fairer test of good shooting to make the rise somewhere over 30 yds at least, and shoot off ties at 35 and 40? The average shooting in the field is certainly as far as this.

I don't know how this change can be effected, but would like to hear from some one whose opinion would have weight on the subject. Yours truly, WHIT.

SHOOTING AT VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.—The regular quarterly shoot of the Virginia Shooting Club was held at the race-track north of Virginia City, on April 15. The shooting was conducted under the usual rules and regulations. Each man had twelve birds. Some very good work was done, as the appended score will show:

Jackson	101111 111101—10	Diamond	111111 111111—12
Bryson	111011 100000— 6	E. W. Harris	101011 110111— 9
Parker	110011 111101— 9	G. Kritzer	001010 011111— 7
McCauley	110101 011101— 8	Conroy	111111 011111—11
E. Harris	101100 110011— 7	Schultz	111110 110111—10
Gibson	110101 101100— 7	Daly	100111 011011— 8
Dormer	111110 001111— 9	Bishop	000001 111000— 4
Buckingham	001010 101010— 5	Schoenemann	100000 010011— 4
Robinson	011100 011111— 8		

Tom Diamond, of Gold Hill, killed all his birds and carried off the gold medal of the club. Mr. Conroy took the second prize with eleven birds. For the third place Jackson and Schultz tied, each having knocked down ten pigeons. They shot off the tie, five birds, as given:

Jackson ..... 1 1 0 0 0—2
Schultz ..... 1 1 1 0 0—3

A sweepstakes match was shot after the principal event of the day, $5 entrance, five birds each, with the following result:

Gibson ..... 1 0 1 0 1—3
Daley ..... 1 1 0 1 1—4
MacAuley ..... 1 1 1 1 0—4
Dormer ..... 1 0 1 0 0—2
Loynachan ..... 1 1*0 0 1—3
Robinson ..... 1 1 1 1 1—5
Schultz ..... 1 0 1 1 1—4
E. W. Harris ..... 1 1 1 1 0—4
Conroy ..... 1 0 0 0 1—2

*Fell dead out of bounds.

The Virginia Shooting Club numbers among its members some of the best wing shots on the Pacific coast, and to win the prize from them is no mean honor.

TRAP SHOOTING AT NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans, La., April 16, 1877. *Editor Chicago Field:*—Below please find score of pigeon match shot on Frogmoor yesterday by members of the Crescent City Rifle Club. This was Mr. Buckley's first attempt on the wing, and he found out to his sorrow that a pigeon was harder to kill at 25 yards than a "Bull's eye" to be made at a thousand. The birds were very strong and nearly all of the escaped ones carried off mementoes of the match. Mr. Skannell killed his birds in the handsomest style being well assisted by his 10 pound 10-bore Greener. Capt. Vallette, one of our old-time champion wing shots, taking the leather medal. The prizes were three in number (not counting the leather), the first being an order for such goods as a hunter would need, for $25, another for an order for $15, the third for $10. Another match takes place on the 22d in which the entries are more numerous and the prizes more valuable. Will send score of our rifle match for "Sharp's rifle" next Friday evening.

SCORE.

A. D. Babbitt	11010 00011—5	Matt Goodwin	00111 11100—6
L. J. DaPonte	01110 10111—7	John Skannell	11111 11110—9
Henry Leverich	10111 11010—7	Jas. Buckley	10000 01100—3
L. C. LeBreton	00001 11111—6	J. K. Renaud	00111 11111—8
Capt. C. Vallette	00010 01001—3	Louis Hall	11111 01010—7

Ties on 7—Leverich winning. R.

QUINCY, Ill., April 18, 1877.—EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—There has been no trap shooting since New Years on account of the trouble in getting enough birds for a club shoot. We expect however to have plenty of trap shooting the coming season if pigeons get as plenty as they were last year in Chicago, for there is where we get our wild pigeons from. Yesterday the ball was sort of opened with a scrub shoot between the president of our Quincy shooting club and our pet "gun smith" "Pipeno" with the following result.

Hauworth ..... 11111 11110 11—11
Pipeno ..... 11111 11111 10—11

POINTER.

THE COLUMBUS KANSAS SHOOT.—Rochester, N. Y., April 14, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In this issue I read an account of trap shooting at Columbus, Kan. There is one clause in said article I do not understand. It reads thus: "Time to each, four minutes and two seconds." Please inform me what it means.

I often read scores of rifle shooting where the writer neglects to give the distance shot and the position taken in shooting. Now in my opinion those two points are very essential, as it makes a *trifle* difference whether the distance is 10 rods or 100 yds, off hand, Creedmoor or bench rest. Yours, etc. JOE.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—Will our correspondent M. B. B. explain.

TRAP SHOOTING AT QUINCY.—Quincy, Ill., April 21, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A pigeon shoot came off to-day at the fair grounds. The following is the score:

Austin	11111 01111—9	Fowler	11111 11110—9
Nichols	10010 10010—4	Pipeno	11111 01111—9

Then followed another at 9 birds each.

Austin	11011 1110—7	Fowler	11011 1111—8
Nichols	11111 1111—9	Pipeno	10111 1011—7

The above was shot at 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot; birds good, strong flyers. POINTER.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT.—A grand union shooting tournament, shot gun and rifle, at Avoca, Iowa, May 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1877, consisting of class, club, team and individual shooting; sweepstakes and other liberal prizes will be given. A programme of which will be issued as soon as possible and sent free to all applicants. Address,

W. A. BOOTS, Secretary,
[*Advertisement.*] Avoca, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa.

SHOOTING AT SYRACUSE.—The gold medal of the Onondago county Sportsmen's Club was again contested for on April 19th. Ralph Strong was the challenger, George Loeder the holder for the past eleven months was again successful. The following is the score:

George Lodder ..... 11111 11110 11111—14
R. B. Strong ..... 11101 11011 10111—1

Rifle.

Crescent City Rifle Club.

The range at Frogmoor was well attended on April 25th by the friends of the marksmen who were about to contest for the fourth time for the Sharp's rifle presented by the "old" reliable company to the club.

To win this prize it was necessary for the winner to make the highest score at each of the three ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, each contestant to fire fifteen shots at each range. To come out victor at the three ranges was considered almost an impossibility, but this remarkable feat was performed by Mr. Dudley Selph, thereby winning the prize. Mr. Renaud followed close after him at the 800 yard range, but his unfortunate threes in the start weakened his count. Mr. Robert Eyrich made a gallant fight at the 900 yard range, but was finally forced to yield; while at the 1,000 yard range Mr. Selph again showed to the front at the start and kept the lead throughout, scoring the handsome count of 69 and a grand total of 208. This score is equal to the highest ever before made in a match, and was only equaled on two former occasion—the first by General Dakin in the Centennial match and again by Dudley Selph in the Inter-State match, in which our New Orleans team was victorious. The wind was baffling and variable, though the light was good and it was only by minute attention to wind guages that bulls-eyes could be obtained. The following is the full score:

D. Selph	800	5 5 3 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—70	
	900	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4—69	
	1000	4 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—69	—208
W. Arms	800	5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 4 5—67	
	900	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 2 3 5 0 4 5—59	
	1000	2 5 3 5 5 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 5—61	—187
Jno. Glynn, Jr.	800	3 4 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—65	
	900	4 4 4 4 3 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—63	
	1000	0 3 5 4 3 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—59	—187
R. G. Eyrich	800	2 4 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 3—62	
	900	5 5 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—67	
	1000	2 5 2 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 2—55	—184
Jas. K. Renaud,	800	5 3 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—68	
	900	3 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 4—63	
	1000	5 2 4 5 4 5 0 5 4 0 3 4 4 4 4—53	—184
Jas. Buckley	800	4 3 5 3 3 3 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—61	
	900	3 2 2 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 3—58	
	1000	3 5 4 3 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5—61	—180

R.

AT CREEDMOOR.—The day was raw and chill though the light good on April 21st, when took place the thirteenth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challenge badge at Creedmoor. The match is open to members of the National Rifle Association; rifle, any within the rules of the association; distance, 200 yards; ten rounds with privilege of two sighting shots; position, standing; to be competed for monthly, and to become the property of the party winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

William Hayes	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—43
W. R. Livermore	5 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3—43
J. L. Price	4 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 4—41
S. Sargeant	3 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4—40
L. C. Bruce	2 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 4—39
J. R. B. Bayley	2 5 3 4 5 3 4 4 5 4—39
E. Griffin	4 4 5 4 4 3 3 3 5 4—39
S. S. Leach	4 4 3 4 5 3 5 3 4 4—39
H. W. Gourley	3 5 4 2 5 3 4 4 4 4—38
Lewis Case	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 5—38
W. Halburton	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—38
John Cavanagh	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—38
Homer Fisher	4 4 4 5 4 3 2 3 4 5—38
D. F. Davids	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—38
H. G. Walcott	4 4 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 3—38

RIFLE AT MILWAUKEE.—On Friday, April 20th, a few members of the Milwaukee Rifle Club, met at their range for practice. The weather fair, (for a wonder) and wind light; all things agreeable except the ground, and that was, oh! so damp—yes, wet, that it suggested chills and fever. Yet the few present went to work, and took their parallel positions, as though the earth was dry as a powder house, and as pleasant to lay upon as a bed of down. The following is the score; distance 1,000 yards.

Bangs	2 3 5 2 4 4 5 5 0 3—33
Fielding	4 0 4 5 2 3 5 3 3 2—31
Muenier	5 0 4 4 3 0 4 4 3 4—31
Johnston	2 4 3 2 3 3 5 3 2 3—30
Hill	5 0 4 3 3 2 5 0 5 0—27
Frankenberger	5 3 2 2 0 2 2 2 3 3—24

The members are fully alive to the importance of practice, and weather permitting, will turn out well henceforth on practice days. This is the first day for some weeks, that has been any way fit for practice.

I am glad to notice, by an item in last week's FIELD, that the Dearbon Rifle Club is again showing signs of vitality, and hope ere long to witness a friendly contest between it and our Milwaukee club. It will do them both good, and try their mettle. BLUE JAY.

RIFE AT SALT LAKE.—The oil painting presented to the Pioneer Rifle Club of Salt Lake City by Messrs. Tullige & Russel was shot for at the club range on April 16th. The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: "This is believed to be the first match at 500 yards in the United States wherein competitors were obliged to stand up and shoot without any kind of rest. Some excellent shooting has been done in this manner by local marksmen. Mr. Meears made the following scores in practice recently: April 12th, 5 3 5 5 5—23; 5 5 4 5 5—24; April 14th, 4 5 5 5 4—23. This shows that good work can be done, difficult as it is.

G. A. Meears	4 5 4 0 4 2 5 4 0 4—32
Wm. Heusser	2 5 R R 0 4 4 4 4 0—23
R. W. W. Leaman	3 R 2 0 3 2 0 3 5 4—22
H. Spiers	5 R 3 0 3 0 5 4 0 2—22
F. C. Sharkey	0 0 2 3 R 0 4 0 5 4—18
H. Graves	3 2 4 0 0 2 3 0 4 0—18

BULLS EYE.

THREE TIMES RUNNING.—Mr. W. Hayes the noted mid range marksman has won the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge for good and all, having headed the score in three successive competitions. He is quite a new hand as it were being a debutant of last season. He shoots with a 40-50, 30 inch Ballard Perfection rifle and threatens to win a high position as a long range marksman.

Athletics.

O'LEARY-WESTON WALK.—That the performance was genuine we are yet unable to say. The judges contented themselves with seeing that the walking was fair heel and toe, and wrote themselves down, with the exception of Mr. James Watson from whom we have to hear, as asses. O'Leary's feet were much blistered, but Weston seemed unhurt and very little the worse for his tramp, he certainly is a sticker. Crossland now challenges O'Leary for a 500 mile walk and will probably be accommodated.

The following is a record of the number of miles each man walked each day, with the amount of rest taken, from which it will be seen that Weston was on the track the greater number of hours:

O'LEARY.

Days of 24 hours.	*Total miles each day.*	*Grand total.*	*Total time rested.* H.	M.	S.
1	113	—	2	51	13
2	95	208	3	42	34
3	86	294	4	34	57
4	76	370	6	23	51
5	83	453	4	31	35
*6	67	520	6	02	55
143			28	07	05

WESTON.

1	116	—	—	33	51
2	78	194	5	55	34
3	80	274	4	28	18
4	79	353	4	42	19
5	86	439	2	44	37
*6	71	510	4	31	48
143			22	56	27

*23 hours.

BREEDING.—Treated in "American Kennel and Sporting Field," by Arnold Burges, who was the first to conceive the idea of giving American sportsmen a kennel stud book. Sent on receipt of price, $4.00, by addressing the author, Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., or Marsh & Co., 170 East Madison St., Chicago.—[*Advertisement.*]

Base Ball.

Right Field.

THE OUT FIELD.

There is at present in the league but one out fielder who receives over $2,000 salary. Hall of Louisville, Kentucky—but how many infield men there are who receive $2,000 or more we cannot say. Pitchers and catchers out of the question, there certainly are more than a proportion of 4 to 3. Why this is we fail to see. An in-field player does not seem to require anything much more than the mechanical excellences of quickness on grounders and ability to throw and catch with accuracy. These any active energetic man should be able to acquire with practice. Of course a certain amount of animal courage is required to face hot shots that come along at an unsually rapid rate, but as a class our ball players have this above the average, and seldom fail to face the music; yet there are men who have a happy habit of getting just an inch or two short of these red hot invitations to display their mettle.

Put aside pluck then out of the category of requisites and we have as the infielders requirements, activity, quickness, straight, swift throwing, and an accurate catching ability. All these, however, are required in the out-field, as we will show further on even to that quickness on grounders; but beyond these an out fielder should have *judgment*—a talent inherent, not given to all, which must be further augmented by experience and hard work. We consider that a good outfielder is more valuable than a good in-fielder because he requires a talent which can not be acquired, but which is a natural gift. For this special gift of judgment we consider the center fielder of the White Stockings—Hines—the very best out-fielder in the profession. Hines by the excellence and accuracy of his judgment makes all his plays easy and rarely "brings down the gallery" to the same extent that is done by others, who lacking in this fine judgment have to run hard and take in flies at arms length and a top speed after waiting to see where the "darned thing was going to." When Hines makes a brilliant play it is for one of two reasons, either he does it on purpose for "the gallery," or because by judgment he has been just able to reach that which would have been impossible to any other man. Every man that has attended the championship games, of the last three years at least, cannot have failed to notice how Hines would sometimes turn right round, run away from a ball at full speed, and turning settle himself for it to drop right into his hands; the average "gallery" fails to see in this anything beyond a simple easy catch that any amateur could gather in. Cuthbert has this gift of judgment to a very great extent, and so has Treacy and York, but Cuthbert is too fond of drawing it fine; Treacy both draws it fine and does not seem to play for all he is worth on every occasion like Cuthbert and Hines, whilst York is a little too careful. O'Rourke has very fine judgment, but he lacked in that brilliancy and dash that is an essential to out-fielding. Blong, of St. Louis, has many requisites of a first-class out-fielder and with practice will make a good right fielder. But Addy is out of his element in the out field; he is quick enough and has every requisite for the in-field, but lacks speed judgment and style for the other work. At third base he would be better than many men now employed to fill the position for he would never be out of reach of those hot grounders and liners if it was possible for him to be otherwise. Addy has that essential for in-field play which we forgot to mention—thoroughness; an outfielder can afford to take it easy sometimes, but as as a general rule an infielder has to bestir himself. It is quite possible that Hines will have an out field rival full worthy of him in Jim White, of the Bostons; we know what he is as far as activity, style, speed and brilliancy is concerned; if then he developes that judgment of distance in the out-field which his foul-bound catching has led us to believe he possesses, there will be another exposition of the importance of skill in the out-field. We think that Harry Wright can not do better than put White at right field, and believe that if he plays there and O'Rourke on first base, comparatively few right-field hits will secure 1st base.

Of all the outfield right field is we think the most important. We say this with all due defference to the many practical managers who place their best men in the centre field, and for reasons which we believe are sound. The greatest number of balls are not hit out into it, but there are a number of grounders sent out there, which if accurataly and smartly fielded to first base would certainly put a man out; then many long flies are hit out there on purpose by skilled batsmen with the intention of bringing home a man from third. If these were well judged, neatly taken and accurately sent home *via* 1st or 2d base, the runner would in most cases be put out on the home plate. Again, there are all the long fouls and foul bounds to be attended to. Altogether we think that there is room for improvement in the selection and placing of out fielders.

OUR RED LETTER.—Cincinnati, April 21st.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—What do you say now. Are we "licked into shape." At all events, we "licked" the enemy out of shape. It looked like a scoop at first, but when the boys did drop on to Nolan they did not forget the way to do it in a hurry. Hallinan got three bases by a fine hit in the second innings, and then the play went on without any safe hits bar a single by Golden till the 4th inning of the "enemy." Quest for the second time took his base on balls, then McSorley hit a solid three-baser and Muck took a base on balls. Jones fell in running in to a bounder; Golden forced Mack at third a wild pitch pushed both men, and after Houtz flew out, Warner brought in two runs with a crack to left field. Oh, we were sick. In the sixth, Pike opened with a two-baser; Jones hit safe; Hallinan clipped a liner for three bases; Cuthbert struck out Foley got first and Hallinan home by Quest's wild throw, Hicks hit a single, Booth sent in Foley by a red hot drive to short stop, upon which he was put out. Mitchell out; and 4 all. Nolan went off and McSorley on to pitch. In the ninth inning, Nolan returned to work and base hits by Mitchell, Addy and Pike sent in the winning run supplemented by a sixth earned by Addy's "header" at the home plate. Safe hits: Cincinnati, 12; Indianapolis, 6. Errors, C. 6; I., 5; Dickey Pearce umpired well; Mitchell is a darling, and will most likely be secured as a change pitcher. He is left handed and curves both ways. How about your St. Louis club? TIP.

Base Ball Notes.

The *Mirror and Farmer*, of Manchester, New Hampshire, goes into ecstacies over the local professional catcher: "The outsiders may think it strange that the picked nine were unable to get a base hit off Snigg. They would not think so any longer if they once faced his pitching. He is, undoubtedly, the best pitcher that ever stood between the pitcher's points in this city, Spaulding not excepted. His delivery is swift, and his control over the ball is very fine, he never allowing himself to pitch any two successive balls alike. He is a perfect master of the outward and inner curve, of the rising and of that most deceitful of all, the diving ball. In Snigg the Manchesters have a very strong man."

If the league scorers and reporters keep the T. B. column at the same gait they have begun, an extra book will have to be issued at the close of the season, or the "averages" will never see the light of day. Oh! why isn't there a nine here?—we would like to spit on our hands and run a "T. B." table ourselves. The home club could be assured that we would not fall behind the foreign reporters, as far as lying is concerned, and they could safely wager that there would be "millions in it" at the final wind up.—*Sunday Dispatch* of Providence, R. I.

The Bostons very nearly suffered defeat on April 21st from the Lowells. Bond and Brown were on the points, and 8 safe hits were scored by the half loaf, whilst only 6 were scored by the Reds. The pitching of Foley was superb, and it was won by sheer luck, George Wright getting his 1st by called balls, Leonard hitting safe, and Jim White clearing the bases in splendid style; all this after two men were out. Such an exhibition stamps the Lowells second to no club outside the "big 6."

The White Stockings of Chicago beat the Fairbank of the same city by 11 to 1 on April 21st. The game was fairly well played, and there was nothing remarkable about it beyond McVey's ability to catch Bradley in thorough style. Bradley pitched for six innings and had four clean hits made off of him and Spalding pitched for three innings, and had two safe hits made off him. So that even against third class form Bradley does not show to any advantage over Spalding.

The Stars of Syracuse will play at Indinnapolis; Saturday, 28th at Cincinnati; Tuesday and Wednesday, May 1st and 2d, at St. Louis with the Browns; Thursday, 3d, at Chicago with the Fairbanks; Friday and Saturday, 4th and 5th, with the Chicago White Stockings; Monday, 7th at Jaresville, Wis.; Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th, at Milwaukee; Friday and Saturday with the Tecumsehs, of London, Canada.

The Athletics will start about the middle of May on an extended tour, during which they will play the Cheleseas, of Brooklyn, Crickets of Binghampton, and at Rochester, Auburn, Buffalo, Guelph, London, Toronto, Erie and Allegheny City. The Athletics will arrive home about May 30, so as to play the Hartfords on "Decoration day," in Philadelphia.

The International championship closed with seven entries—Buckeyes of Columbus; Alleganys, of Pittsburg; Tecumsehs, of London, Canada; Maple Leafs, of Guelph, Canada; Live Oaks, of Lynn; Manchesters, of Manchester, N. H.; and Rochesters, of Rochester. All of these clubs rank among the strongest in the association.

After the Cincinnati initiatory game it looks as if the incongruities of the Red Stocking team had been licked into shape. That the Reds will lead the Hartfords in the race seems now certain.

The Rochester club do not seem to be very much stronger this year than last. It only got away with a picked nine by 9 to 8 on the first trial game; there was six of last year's team and three outfielders in the picked nine.

The Ludlow base ball club is now organized as follows: Williams, p; Foley, c.; Carey, 1st b.; Conley, 2d b.; Pearce, s. s.; Dillon, 3d b.; Godfrey, l. f.; Brannock, c. f.; Sommers, r. f.; Pearce will captain the team.

At New Haven, Conn., on April 2d, the Yale College team defeated the Alaskas, of New York, by the score of 4 to 2. It was smartly played throughout; the students earning two runs.

Harvard University has a very strong team this year as evidenced by its good fight with the Boston Reds, and easy defeat of Arthur Cummings' club, the Live Oaks of Lynn, Mass., by 11 to 3.

The meeting of Yale and Harvard will be interesting to amateur ball players since by their trials they have each shown great strength; the Yale nine was only defeated by the Brooklyn leaguers by 7 to 6.

Arthur Allison will be at 1st base in the Cricket's, of Binghampton, nine this year. He would be better at right field, for he is at times very smart in that position.

At Allegheny City, Pa., on April 19th, the Ludlows, of Cincinnati, were whitewashed in a six inning game by the Alleghenies, of Pittsburgh, the score being 7—0.

The eastern umpires of the League are for Boston—M. E. Chandler, James Sumner, G. F. White. Brooklyn—Joshua Bunce, E. Ducharme, John Kenny.

The Harvards on April 21st again defeated the Live Oaks by 6 to 5, but the play was not good, bad base running and many errors being conspicuous.

It is found that Sutton has not recovered from his ailments sufficiently to throw well, so Schaefer will be a permanancy at 3d base for the Bostons.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, have secured the services of Eggler, Shetsline, and Ryan, who lately obtained his release from the Louisvilles.

The Syracuse Stars visited Pittsburgh, on April 23d, and were taken into camp by the Alleghenies, by 3 to 2, after a ten inning game.

The Harvards gave the Bostons a regular tough job on April 17th, out of which they only worked by an error in the last innings by 4 to 3.

The Tecumsehs, of London, have had a little trouble about their ground, but have secured another to suit them as well as the old one.

The *Clipper* has come round to our side in the question of head pitching *versus* hand pitching, backing brains against mere muscle.

The Standards of Wheeling, West Virginia, have displayed unexpected form by defeating the Ludlows of Cincinnati by 14 to 7.

The Louisville club pounded the Buckeyes, of Columbus, Ohio, on April 23d, at Columbus, to the tune of 10 to 1.

The Bostons defeated the Live Oaks, of Lynn, on April 15th, by 7 to 0, the White brothers pitching and catching.

The Canadian base ball association offer two champion emblems—one for amateurs and one for professionals.

The league secretary says that bases on called balls are errors against the pitcher. Good enough.

Mr. "Revolver" Knight has been at last fairly located, after a lively row, with the Lowell.

The League contest begins this day at Brooklyn between the Hartfords and Bostons.

At Philadelphia, on April 23d, the Hartfords defeated the Athletics by 8 to 2.

Snyder, of last year's Cincinnati Reds is engaged by the Ludlows.

Auburn has no longer a nine; Mr. Arnold carried it bodily to Providence.

Evansville, Ind., will have a club and enclosed grounds.

Checkers.

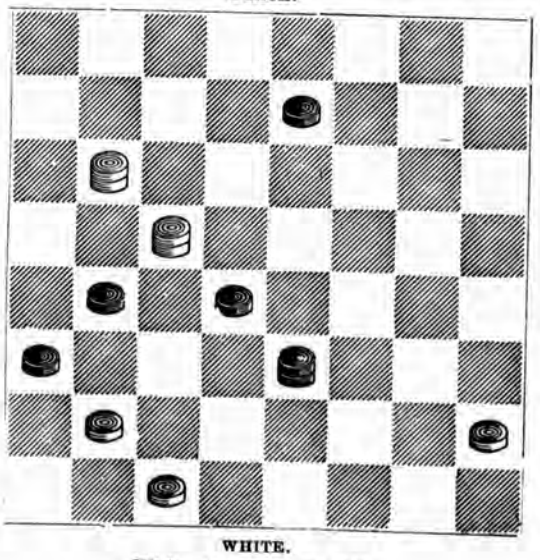
O. D. ORVIS, EDITOR.

We have all the standard checker books for sale at publishers prices Address DRAUGHT EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD, P.O. Box 215, Chicago.

PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.—Checker Club rooms, 186 Clark street Atheneum, 63 and 65 Washington street. Dr. Hatheway's, cor. Madison Street and Western Ave.

POSITION NO. 86.—BY WM. J. GIDDEY, DETROIT, MICH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

SOLUTION TO POSITION No. 85.

32-27	6-10	22-18	10-15	14-17	9-13
31-24	15-18	9- 6	26-23	15-18	18-22
21-17	10-14	18-22	15-10	17-13	13- 9
14-21	18-22	6- 1 (1)	23-19	2- 6	17-13
9- 6	2- 6	22-18	14-17	13-17	9- 6
2- 9	22-25	21-25	5- 9	6-10	22-17
30-26	6-10	18-15	17-22	17-13	6- 1
21-30	25-29 *	1- 6 *	9-13	18-22	13- 9
16-20	10-15	14-17	22-26	13- 9	1- 5
30-23	29-25 *	6- 2 (2)	13-17	10-15	17-14
20- 2	15-18	17-14	10-14	9-13	
9-13 *	25-21	25-22	17-21	15-18	
1- 6	18-22	15-10	26-30	13- 9	
10-15	13- 9	22-26	19-15	22-17	Black wins.
		(1)			
6- 2	5- 9	9-13			
14-10	10- 6	6-10	21-17	22-18	Drawn.
		(2)			
25-30	18-22	5- 9	22-17	Drawn.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. HEPTER, City.—Your criticisms appear below.

W. J. GIDDEY, Detroit, Mich.—Thanks for the courtesy.

A. J. DUNLAP, New York City.—Two last issues of *Turf* missing.

I. C. KIBBEE, Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Price list of books sent by mail.

H. D. LYMAN, Washington, D. C.—Have complied with your request.

FRANK A. FITZPATRICK, St. Louis, Mo.—Will give you particulars by letter.

W. C. PARROW, Boston, Mass.—Mr. I. J. Brown, of Richmond, Ind., writes that game No. 184, variation 3, at 25th move, instead of 1-6 play 5-10, and Black cannot win.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1877.

Bench Shows.

National American Kennel Club.—Special meeting, Gilmore's Garden, New York. Thursday, May 10th, at 10 A. M.

The National American Kennel Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y., June 5.—C. H. Turner, Sec'y.

New York Bench Show, Hippodrome, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New York, May 8th, 9th and 10th.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

Field Trials.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12—H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

Foreign.

Kennel Club Field Trials (Field Trial Derby) Horseheath, Cambridgshire, May 2 and 3.—G. Lowe, Sec'y.

How to Get Dogs Into Show Condition.

BY ARNOLD BURGES.

In view of the approaching bench show in New York, a few directions for putting dogs into proper condition may not be out of place, while they will serve at the same time to answer the many letters we have already received on this matter, and to forestall others.

A dog in the height of condition must be neither too fat nor too poor. This is attained when the ribs can be distinctly felt, rolling loosely beneath the hand that is passed over the skin, and yet they must not be plainly visible to the eye. A dog just off the hunting field where he has been doing hard work, may be too thin for perfect bench condition, but in his case this is somewhat compensated for by the fully developed muscles, which are not present when the attenuation is due to low diet, lack of health or want of proper care. A dog that is loaded with flesh must always look gross, with flabby soft muscles and stuffed appearance, that leaves the critic in doubt as to how much there is of true substance in the frame and how much of worthless fat. Perfect condition is therefore highly essential, and in fact many dogs have won prizes against others fully as good simply because brought to the show ring in better shape.

During the winter most dogs become fat, and it is probable that this is the evil most exhibitors will have to contend with in preparing for this show. A common practice in such cases is to commence reducing the flesh by a preliminary dose of physic. This is a most pernicious custom and frequently sows the seeds for subsequent disease. That truly great authority on canine medical treatment, Mayhew, says: "Purgatives are most valuable, but are not free from danger. The digestive canal of the dog is peculiarly irritable, and no less sensitive to the action of medicine. No one should get into the habit of thrusting physic of this nature down the throats of his animals, and sportsmen may rest assured that to the dog at all events, preparatory doses are not necessary to condition." The only proper way to get rid of flesh is found in regular road exercise, commencing with short journeys, and increasing them daily in length, with care that the dog does not get foot sore or feverish. To avoid these let the feet be carefully bathed in tepid water and castile soap, and after drying soak each foot for a few moments in strong brine. Feverish tendencies may be kept down by minute doses of fluid extract of aconite. Say one drop in a tablespoonful of water; half an hour after return to the kennel. The exercise should be given twice a day, and food in fair but not large quantities, administered at night when the dog has had time to rest after his run. A few days regular work will make a wonderful difference in an over fat dog, and at the same time he will, if properly handled and cared for, improve equally in tone and spirits.

If, on the other hand, the dog is too thin, he should be allowed but little exercise, and be well fed. But it must be remembered that it is very bad feeding to allow a dog to gorge himself, and that such a course will most likely produce derangement of the digestive system, that will bring on a worse condition than the one he now suffers from. Smaller quantities offered two or three times a day will not overload the stomach, because digestion of the former meal will have taken place, and as there is no severe strain brought on the system, the nutriment will be converted into flesh more rapidly and easily.

The next thing to look to is the coat. This must be thoroughly cleansed, and at the same time made soft and glossy. If soap and water are used the dirt may be removed, but the hair will be left harsh and strong. A far better plan is to use the yolks of eggs in place of soap. These should be well rubbed into the hair by the help of a little water, making a fine lather, which can be thoroughly rinsed out afterwards, when the skin will appear perfectly clean and the hair greatly improved. After a good washing of this kind, regular grooming will do the rest. The body hair should be combed and well brushed at least twice every day, and if it is gone over with a silk handkerchief afterwards, the appearance will be all the better. The feather should be carefully disentangled with the fingers, since if a comb is used too much, hair will probably be pulled out. It should be kept loose and in good order by the brush. A week or so before exhibition, balls of tar and oatmeal may be given with good effect. These should be about the size of a hickory nut and made by rolling a lump of pine tar in oat meal. One of these may be given daily for two or three days, and the result will be improved coat and general good effect upon the system.

If the journey has to be made in the cars, a piece of carpet or other rug will be found useful to keep the dog clean, and a very important point is to take the dog out frequently when the cars stop, that he may empty himself and stretch his limbs which will become cramped by the unusual jolting he suffers. Dogs of sensitive nature are affected more by a rail journey than one would suppose, and if not well cared for, may get to their journey's end in a condition the reverse of that in which they started. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The New York Bench Show.

NEW YORK April 21, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—By the time this is in print the entries for this great show will have closed. At the present time of writing the expectations are that there will be on exhibition the best blooded dogs in the country and also from England. The Rev. J. C. Macdona will bring some noted ones over for exhibition, including Rover, brother to Plunkett, whose stud services will be free during his stay..

The Duke of Hamilton will send one of his noted prize greyhounds over, winner of several stakes.

Six entries of mastiffs have been received by cable from England.

S. B. Dilley, of Lake City, will make a magnificent display of pointers at this show, to show what the Northwest can produce.

Arnold Burges will send his famous Rob Roy for exhibition and possibly enter Rufus for competition.

L. H. Smith of Strathroy will be strongly represented with his kennel of dogs, including Leicester, Paris, Dart, Clip and Pearl.

Chas. H. Raymond, will also make a strong exhibit of his valuable dogs, including Pride of the Border, Fairy and several youngsters.

Mr. Dudley Olcott of Albany will also send some of his best.

Mr. Theo. Morford of Newton, N. J., will be strongly represented from his strong kennel of natives.

Mr. Munroe of New York, will show a good entry of his famous Gordons etc.

Mr. Mercilliott, will make a good show of natives.

Mr. J. Addison Smith, of Baltimore, will send his (formerly Guido's) Lilly, with her puppies, and several other good ones.

Dr. S. Fleet Spier, of Brooklyn, will make a good showing of Gordon and other dogs.

C. S. Wescott, of Philadelphia, will be on hand with his Pedigree, Magnet and others.

Capt. Foster, of Leesburg, Va., will exhibit his Kirby, Sam Tilden, etc. CHAS. LINCOLN.

The Board of Referees for the National American Kennel Club Register.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the National American Kennel Club authorizing the president to appoint an auxiliary committee of one (a member of the club) for each State, to whom all doubtful pedigrees should be referred, Dr. Rowe has appointed the following gentlemen: New York State, excepting New York City, Brooklyn and Long Island, John B. Sage, Buffalo. New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey, Chas. H. Raymond, 141 Broadway, New York, and Morris Plains, N. J. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the Hon. E. H. Lathrop, Springfield, Mass. New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H. Pennsylvania and Delaware, Chas. S. Westcott, 511 South Forty-second Street, West Philadelphia, Pa. Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Georgia and North and South Carolina, Capt. J. Wm. Foster, Leesburg, Va. Ohio, E. O. Grenwood, Cincinnati. Kentucky, F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, Wm. A. Wheatley, Memphis, Tenn. Louisiana, Col. J. H. Acklin, Pattersonville. Missouri and Kansas, John W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo. Texas, Wm. E. Hughes, Dallas. Michigan, John E. Long, Detroit, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, C. F. Demuth, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Minnesota, S. B. Dilley, Lake City. Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ills. Canada, L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Ontario.

Canine Notes From England.

[*From our Resident Correspondent.*]

LONDON, April 8, 1877.

THE COMING FIELD TRIAL DERBY.

The third "Derby" for pointer and setter puppies whelped in 1876 will, as usual, by the kind permission of Mr George Brewis be held over his manor at Horseheath, Linton near Newmarket, in the first week in May. As a field trial ground Horseheath has both its advantages and disadvantages but being of a light sandy soil the advantages this year will carry the casting vote.

It is not an easy task to discuss the merits of 97 entries, even were it possible to see them all. With race horses and greyhounds there is not only public form to guide the reviewer, but reliable information is much more readily obtained. Such as it is, however, the following information may be safely relied on.

The largest supporters of this year's Derby are Mr Brandreth (9 entries), Mr J. Bishop (8 entries), Mr. T. Pilkington (7 entries), Mr. Geo. Brewis, Mr. Barclay Field, Mr. Lloyd Price and Mr. S. E Shirley, M. P. (5 entries each). The Duke of Westminster with five entries, and Lord Downe with the same number. Mr. Purcell Llewellin, Mr. W. Arkwright, W. E. Bishop, Mr. Lort, Sir John Waldron, Mr. Thos. Statter, Mr. Macdona, Prince Albert Solmes, ("S" of the London *Field*), Mr. Whitehouse, and other names almost equally well-known in connection with sporting dogs are to be found in the list of subscribers, but those given with the number of entries attached are the only ones which have more than three. Mr. Brandreth's team is not only numerically strong, but contains some of the best blood in the country. La Reine and Le Roi, by Blue Prince out of Cora, read well, especially as they were whelped on the 19th of January, which runs them to within three weeks of the limit in age, then he has no fewer than six young Jocks, three of them out of Mr. Bowers Frances, whelped in April, and three from Jess II, born in May. The fortunes of Mr. J. Bishop, as also Edward Bishop will doubtless carry much favor and interest in America, from the fact of their being so strong in the blood of Mr. Barclay Field's Bruce, the sire of Rock, whom Mr. Field sent to the United States. Three out of five of Mr. Field's own entries are are also by Bruce, but it is impossible to say which is the pick of them, as Mr. Field informs me they are only undergoing their course of education; besides his three Bruce puppies, Mr. Field's team includes a brace of liver and white pointer puppies, namely, Drake and Don, by Riot out of Queen. Riot was by Mr. Garth's famous Drake, and Queen is a scion of Lord Litchfield's kennuel. They are at present in Scotland, under the charge of C. Bishop. Mr. George Brewis, by whose kind permission the sport is held at Linton, and who has entered into the thing this year with great dash, stands an excellent chance of being well in the front at the finish. It is pleasing to be able to state his whole lot are doing well. Lochy and Leven—christened after the celebrated Scottish salmon rivers—are by Jock, (brother to champion Rock), out of Rhoda by Mr. Llewellin's champion Dan; both of them are thoroughly broken and ready to run. Leven is the best so far, and unless any unforseen change should occur, the squire of Horseheath will declare to win with him; the three bitches, Kate, Bevis and Belfast II, by Bruce out of Dumpsey, whelped in February, may run, but will have to stand aside for the dogs. Leven is a very fast black and white puppy, but though Lochy does not show quite the pace, he makes up in his untiring perseverance; both are good enough to shoot to already, which speaks well of the abilities of Alfred Bishop, a member of the celebrated breaker family. I should observe that Bruce, the sire of the bitches is not Mr. B. Fields, but a son of his Bruce. Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Norna will be found a very dangerous one. She is reported to be a slashing bitch, and bar accidents, will about prove the winner. Mr. Buckell considers her and her two sisters, Nora and Novel, the three best setters he has ever walked behind, and I may add he has bestowed unusual pains on Norna's preparation. She is a black and white flecked bitch by the champion Dan, out of Nellie. Mr. Llewellin's other entry Lincoln, is a doubtful starter; being a big, growing dog; he has not yet acquired sufficient strength, and on this account it is improbable he will win much of a reputation till next year. Mrs. Shirley has an entry of four black and whites by her champion Rock, and a red Irishman by Grouse, but I've heard nothing concerning their merits. Though there are not half so many pointers as setters entered, there are some of such unusual quality that the supporters of that variety may depend on a good fight being made by them. Out of Mr. Pilkington's seven entries is only one setter; his Grace the Duke of Westminster, puts in with two brace of pointers, and Mr. Whitehouse, a brace and a half; all Mr. Pilkington's are liver and whites by Tory, five out of Jessie and the sixth from the Duke of Westminster's Sol. The best of the Duke's are two black and white called Jokem and Judy by the champion Rector out of Jewell. The Bow kennel, though only represented by one brace, Zeal and Monte, is by no means out of the hunt, and so satisfied is Mr. S. Price with them that he tells me he shall run both, barring accidents. They are both by old Bang. Zeal, a liver and white, is from Mr. Leache's Belle, and the dog is a lemon and white and home bred; the latter is a very handsome dog of great bone and substance, large in stature, wonderfully straight, and in fact, one of the finest specimens that could be found; though he is only 8½ months old, he stands 24 inches at the shoulder and weighs 53 pounds. Zeal is a smart, wiry bitch, but small; she is about 20 inches high and weighs 37 pounds, but at this she is rather under condition. I believe Mr. Price is rather sanguine of success and as he has broken them himself and Monte being only 8½ months old, it will be a big feather in his cap if he can get in the first half dozen. It is hoping against hope to think of winning, but with a bit of luck he may get very well to the fore, is certain not to be disgraced, and both the dog and bitch will be greatly admired. Mr. Edmund Southwell, of fox terrier fame, makes his *debut* this year as a field trialer with a good useful pointer called Senechal, by Mr. Dunn's Major out of Hayward's Rose and whelped in January; this candidate appeared in public when seven and a half months old at the North Shropshire Agricultural Society's bench show on the 8th September last, but without success, the winner being Mr. Fletcher's champion Don with Skidmore's Pomp second. Mr. Southwell's attention being directed to him by an excellent judge, as a very handsome puppy, he subsequently purchased and entered him for the Derby; he comes from a working rather than a fashionable show strain, and as he is very favorably handicapped as regards age and has moreover taken very kindly and most promisingly to his work he can scarcely fail to finish well forward; he is a liver and white heavily marked, fine upstanding puppy. Mr. Arkwright's brace, Mercury and Neptune, are, I am sorry to say, not in it, not having turned out so well as anticipated; Mr. Arkwright has determined positively not to run them. This gentleman's kennel has been afflicted with a bad kind of distemper, which has interfered very seriously with breaking operations, and I am sorry to say he has lost not only the entire litter by Rap and Mink, a most promising family, but has sustained a still more serious loss in Mink herself, one of the most lovely bitches of her day. In the absence of "public form" it is no easy matter to spot a winner, still taking "all things" into account I shall plump for Norna to win; and for the best pointer think it neeniess to go beyond Senechal and Mr. Price's Monte, but in spite of my prediction I trust most heartily that the best dog whichever it may be will be placed first. CARACTACUS.

LATER.

LONDON, April 11, 1877.

As time draws steadily on, interest in the Field Trial Derby in the Linton programme is beginning to manifest itself. Of some of the dogs which I omitted to mention in my last I can now speak. Mr. Lort's brace, Nigger and Newry, are both exceptionally good setters, fast and steady; the former is a lemon and white son of Ranger, and the latter is a daughter of Jock, brother to champion Rock. Nigger is a slashing puppy, with grand points, though not quite up to show bench form in expression of face, which is very like that of his grand sire, the famous Ranger. Newry is a lovely little bitch, all Laverack in appearance, and seemingly capable of holding her own in any company. Both these entries are forward in their work and fit in condition. All they now require is a few finishing touches, which it is to be hoped Mr. Lort will do personally, as his wild Welsh keepers are scarcely up to the nice points required in a field trial education. Mr. Lort's Glen, who was a winner at Shrewsbury last year in the Puppy stakes, has improved, so that he will be a bad-to-beat customer in any all aged stakes he may run for. He finds in grand style; is as steady and reliable as a dog could be, makes no mistakes, and lacks but one quality possessed by his illustrous sire, Ranger, and that is pace. He is fast, very fast, but compared with Countess, Ranger, Drake, and Naso; he cannot score the full for pace. Naso, another pointer in the kennel, and closely related to Drake, is another dangerous customer; his owner considers him as good as anything he had for years, and he is fast enough for anybody. He is a son of old Drake and Lort's Fairy, by Whitehouse's *old* Hamlet. A big price was refused for him a month ago. It is rumored that Mr. Shirley's selected one will be Rogue, a black and white flecked dog by Rock out of Nellin's Rum; but none of the Ettington Park team are wonders, and are reported as backward in their breaking. The Bishops and Armstrongs talk hopefully of what they have. The great difficulty will be to get gentlemen to undertake the judging.

CARACTACUS.

DACHSHUNDS.—Mr. F. B. Allen, of Rockville Centre, Long Island, will accept our thanks for photographs of a brace of his dachshunds, Jeff and Spot. Mr. Allen has bred these dogs for many years. Col. Clark's Jack winner of 1st prize at last Springfield show, was bred by him. Mr. Allen also bred Duke, winner at Centennial show. Jeff and Spot are entered for the New York bench show.

The Bulldog.

[BY STONEHENGE in *London Field*.]

Until the early part of the nineteenth century the bulldog was bred with great care in this country for the purpose of baiting the bull, which up to that time formed one of the most poular out-of-door amusements of the lower orders, to whom also his cross with the terrier, then known as "half-and-half," afforded indoor entertainment by means of dog-fights and rat-killing. Bear-baiting was occasionally added to this list but never to any great extent, on account of the cost of procuring the bear; but the other three kinds of sport, as they were then considered, were extensively patronized, and notably in London, Birmingham, and the manufacturing districts of Staffordshire and Yorkshire. Bull-baiting was chiefly confined to the potteries, but London had still its Westminster dog-pit till the passing of the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals in 1835, which put a stop to all public exhibitions of this kind, with the exception of an occasional sly run at a bull by the Staffordshire miners during their weekly holiday above ground, and the private cockfights, which until very recently were carried on even in circles considerably higher. The bulldog was used for the bull-bait, because he was exactly suited to the purpose; his nature being to run at the head of the animal he attacks, and after laying hold ("pinning") to maintain it in spite of any amount of punishment, short of insensibility from injury to the brain. Whether this peculiar attribute is natural or bred artificially, I believe there is no sufficient evidence to prove; except that if, as I shall presently show, the superior antiquity of the greyhound is satisfactorily established, it may be assumed that the bulldog is a subsequent production. To permit his keeping his wind while thus holding on to the bull, the nostrils must be set back as far as possible behind the level of his teeth, or the soft and yielding substance of the lip of the bull would suffocate the dog, and hence the breeders have always insisted on the necessity of a shortness of the face to an extent such as is never seen in any other variety of the species, and also on wide and open nostrils. The large head is indispensable to give courage; and though no great amount of intelligence was necessary for bull-baiting, some cleverness was required to avoid the horns of the bull. There is no doubt that this dog is capable of great attachment to his master, and even of learning tricks, as might be expected from the size of his brain; but he has always been troublesome as a companion on account of his losing all control over his actions when excited, so as to be beyond the management even of the most determined master, whom, when calm, he would fondle like a spaniel. Mr. Adcock, who is an enthusiastic lover of the breed, in a letter to me announcing the death of his celebrated dog Ajax, writes that until the dog came into his possession "he exhibited the greatest ferocity, going straight at man, beast, or vehicle, if in motion, and, in the case of animals, invariably selecting the head for attack, and becoming the more determined if beaten with whip or stick." It was not, he writes, until he engaged in a *naked-handed* contest, in which, by continually throwing him, he showed the dog that he was his master, that he could do anything with him in safety. "From that time," he goes on to say, "the dog's temper gradually improved, the chain was no longer used, and he readily learnt to fetch and carry, and other tricks, such as jumping a hurdle, etc." This anecdote certainly would lead one to believe that in breeding for size one of the peculiar attributes of the bulldog had been lost or greatly reduced; for, according to the statements of all experienced owners of the bulldog in his purity with whom I have conversed on his temperament both in past and present times, such a feat would be impossible with a well-bred animal, even of 50lbs. weight or less, whereas Ajax weighed 65lbs. The notorious account published in the *Daily Telegraph* some years ago of the fight between the man with his fists alone and the dog chained in his room, was asserted to be apocryphal as being incredible, although, according to my experience, perfectly feasable, for in it the dog was described as chained, whereas in the above-mentioned contest Mr. Adcock, with his naked hands, must have been fully within reach of Ajax, or he could not have thrown him as he states he repeatedly did. Either, therefore Mr. Adcock performed a feat of superhuman character, or Ajax did not display the average courage and tenacity of the pure bulldog; and if so, his case goes to show that the speciality of the breed had been sacrificed to some extent in order to procure the increase of size, which made him the champion of his day in the various dog shows. This accords with my own opinion of him, as I considered him deficient in length of skull, though no doubt *for his size* I thought him a grand specimen of the breed, knowing as I do how difficult it is to produre increased bulk in all parts of the body of any animal. Giants are almost invariably out of proportion in some part or parts, and to this rule I fear I must contend that Ajax was no exception, *malgre* his owner's opinion that he was the "finest example of the breed ever exhibited." In comparison with the head of Lamphier's King Dick or Romanie, or with that of Henshall's Duke, the skull of Ajax would, I think, be found greatly reduced in size, taking into consideration the difference in the respective weights of their whole bodies. However, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and I should not have alluded to this asserted deficiency except for the purpose of considering size *per se* in this breed, of which, as I think, too great importance has recently been made.

Up to the stoppage of the above mentioned amusements, which are now generally stigmatised as brutal, the bulldog might justly be estimated by the points he exhibited which were best adapted to the office he was required to fulfil. At present he is "out of place," and is only wanted to impart some portion of his extraordinary courage to other breeds; and here, indeed, the demand is more theoretical than practical, as the crosses in which he has been used are now established; and it is very seldom indeed that a new infusion of his blood is required. These crosses are chiefly that with the mastiff, resulting in the keeper's night dog; with the greyhound, in which after several generations the cross retains a certain degree of additional courage and power of bearing punishment; and with the terrier, the result of which, after many generations, is the modern bull terrier—one of the most companionable of all the dogs of the present day, and gradually creeping into favor with the public. In the cross with the greyhound the peculiar shapes of the bulldog are soon lost in the elegant lines of the longtail; and this bears strongly on another point in his natural history, to which I shall now allude. Before proceeding to that subject, I may, however, wind up the present one by stating that, for the reasons given above, the bulldog is only to be regarded as a remarkable curiosity in natural history; but as such it would be a great pity to lose him.

A warm controversy has long been maintained among dog-fanciers as to the antiquity of the bulldog; but the above-mentioned fact would serve to show that the greyhound, at all events, is the older and purer variety of dog, since it is admitted by all experienced breeders that whenever a cross is attempted between two animals of different strains, the older and purer strain very soon shows and maintains a marked predominance. In my first attempt at defining our various breeds of dogs, published in the year 1859, I described a series of crosses made by the late Mr. Hanley, who was an enthusiastic courser of that period, with a view to further improve the greyhound by a second infusion of bull blood, which had previously been found advantageous by Lord Orford and others. Putting a high-bred bull dog "Chicken" (by Burn's Turk out of sister to Viper) to a greyhound bitch, the produce showed very little of the bull, having not the slightest vestige of "stop," no lip, and a pointed muzzle, with a body nearly as light as that of the dam. The produce of the next cross with the greyhound were wholly greyhound-like in appearance, but, though they were moderately fast, they could not stay a course; and this defect continued to the last, when the experiment was terminated in the sixth generation by Mr. Hanley's death. His want of success has most probably prevented a repetion of the cross; but as far as one example goes, it tends to show that the bull dog is not, what many of his admirers contend he is—the oldest and purest bred of modern dogs.

Soon after the enforced cessation of bull-baiting, the breeding of bull dogs was in a great measure put a stop to, and indeed was confined to a very limited number, including, in London, the celebrated dealer in dogs, familiarly known as "Bill George," and a few of the prize-fighting fraternity, who, however, never attempted a "bait;" while around Birmingham, as already stated, and in the Potteries, a sly run at the bull was still occasionally held. Gradually, however, for want of encouragement, the pure breed became more and more rare, even with the aid of the original Bull Dog Club, and its acknowledged head, Mr. H. Brown, of Hampstead, who was enthusiastically supported by the late Mr. Mundella, Q. C., Mr. Stockdale, and one or two others of similar position; but, with these exceptions, the breed in London fell into the hands of the publicans, who from time to time held shows in their tap rooms, to draw custom; and mainly for the same purpose it was kept up in Birmingham, which has always rivaled London in its breed of these dogs—as well as Sheffield, where the late Mr. Lamphier long held undisputed sway. Still, however, it has been artificially stimulated as a variety of the "fancy," and, consequently its value cannot now be tested on any rules founded on a special purpose for it, as is the case with the various kinds of sporting dogs and with its cogener the mastiff, as well as with the St. Bernard and Newfoundland; in which size forms an element of great importance when regarded as a protector of man. Nevertheless, it has lately been assumed by Mr. Adcock and his followers that this point is to be taken as *per se* a mark of superiority; and that gentleman has taken the trouble to import a dog from Spain to improve his strain, for the sole reason, as it appears to me, that he is of great size, which he undoubtedly is; but, being already in possession of Ajax, a dog confessedly of full size, being 65 lbs. in weight, I cannot understand why he should wish to increase the bulk of his breed by crossing with a dog exhibiting no single bull dog point

in anything like perfection. Nevertheless, his example has been followed by Mr. Dawes, of West Bromwich, and one or two other noted breeders of the bull dog, but hitherto without producing anything fit for the show bench, as far as I know; and as before remarked, the description of his encounter with Ajax would lead me to consider that dog as showing anything but a good example of the courage and tenacity of purpose which are the attributes specially insisted on, even by Mr. Adcock himself, as all-important.

OH! H.—Chicago, April 19 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I was somewhat amused at the article in this week's issue of your handsome paper by H., of Iowa. His article contains as absurd and ludicrous a blunder as can occur in the English language. Ludicrous because it is evident that he was straining himself to bring forth a more elegant word than his vocabulary contained. That to which I refer is the use of the word "caption" in the following instance: "In the *American Sportsman* of June 13, '74, we find it written under the caption (!) 'Sporting Dogs,'" etc. He certainly meant to say under the heading. The words caption, capital and captain bear a resemblance to each other in sound, and it is doubtless from this fact that careless or unthinking persons have fallen into the habit of confounding their merning. Caption comes from *Capio*, I seize; captured, seized; capital and captain are derived from *Caput*, a head. Therefore its use in the instance quoted is not only wrong but conveys a far different meaning from that intended. The fact that this word has been carelessly and ignorantly used of late in the sense of heading or title is my excuse for speaking of it. A person that quotes Latin should not fall into an error of this kind.

MEPHISTO.

Memories of the Past.

GERMANTOWN, Tenn., April 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—The hoary mantle of Winter is put off for the dewy verdure of Spring and with it comes the close season, our canine pets, the dashing pointer and setter, sleep lazily in their kennels, the trusty gun is gently laid in its case to rest until next season As we sit and muse our minds naturally revert to the things of the past, and fancy gilds no more prominent picture for our entertainment than the glorious field sports of the past season. Well do I remember the golden days of last October and November, when with my shooting companion M. T. H., who is bound to my heart by a thousand endearing ties, how many glorious mornings beautified by a flood of sunshine making the frost glitter like diamonds on the grass, the crisp Autumn breeze bringing a healthful glow to the cheek, we have side by side walked up to noble old Homer and beloved little Countess as they stood rigid as marble on their point. It was a grand sight, the memory of which makes my blood leap in my veins as I write, when the whirr of the covey as it burst from its cover sends a sudden start through every nerve. Two guns leap to our shoulders, four loud reports roll out upon the still air, and some of the swift flying beauties are checked in their wild flight. The remainder are marked down and we pursue the scattered birds. The dogs are stiff again, not a muscle moves; we know that game is before them, for unlike our human friends they never deceive us. Now the sport begins in earnest, one after another the birds are sprung and bagged or missed. Well do I remember the eager excitement of my little friend as he strove hard to bag his half dozen birds in a day. He is my senior, yet I am his teacher. What pleasure was marked upon his face when he chanced to make a double on the rise of the covey the first time he wiped my eye; though it stung me, yet when I turned to him and saw the joy beaming in his face, I could but say "you are wel-come to it," and when we returned at night with a bag of from 25 to 35 quails, we felt that we were well paid for our day's labor.

In all my last season's shooting one day stands like a bright spot along the checkered scenes of life. My companion was away, and I was wondering how I would get away with the morrow, for I thought no shoot could be a success without him, for next in my heart to a little blue eyed damsel residing in the hills of old Tennessee stands him andlittle Countess. A telegram was placed in my hands to meet Guido and Guy at White's Station, the next morning at 7 o'clock sharp, Oct. 22, 1876, for a day among the quails. Of course I was there, and half an hour before Guido put in an appearance, as I had no smiling wife and prattling babies to tempt me to linger an hour longer, for I belong to that most accursed class of all men known as old bachelors. Ere long Guido's smiling face appeared behind a lazy mule, perhaps the same as he kindly provided for you, Mr. Editor, at the '75 field trials. Behind him followed Guy, Minnie, and a negro to carry our lunch, cartridges, etc. We started; toho, a point, up go the birds, two bright tbarrels flash in the sun, four sharp, clear reports break the stillness of the morning. Guido missed his first two birds, and I met with the same success. Again he tries, and this time wings a bird, and away it goes down a corn row. Guido, Guy, Minnie and negro all *broke shot* and followed in hot pursuit. The bird was captured after quite a chase, and we settled to our work on scattered birds, but Guido's squad continued to break for quite a while. In my mind's eye I now see Guido sitting on Guv, with Minnie by the collar, calling for the negro to come to his assistance; before the negro gets to his relief, Countess points, and I spring the bird and fire, whenGuy with the agility of an eel slips from under Guido, and speeds away for the fallen bird. What next I see Guido has recaptured him and is furiously belaboring him with Guido II's toy whip. At the close of the day we count 52 brown beauties, the lion's share having fallen to Guido's gun. Mum is the word. Mr. Editor, about this day's shoot, for with all his little faults in the field, a truer and nobler heart never beat in the breast of man than palpitates beneath the shooting vest of this same Guido. It always makes me feel good for a week when I have an opportunity to do him a favor.

Another bright picture painted by memory's brush is the field trials of '76. What a noble band was gathered on Monday, Nov. 13th; names too numerous to mention. Most prominent among them was the indomitable Mohawk, whose mighty pen, beautiful in wit, in criticism is sharper than a two-edged sword. The genial face of Edmond Orgill; Pious Jeemes, who towers up like a stalwart giant; J. H. Whitman, P. H. Bryson, Luther Adams, Sterling; yes, and "Dog-Whip," the father of the blues, was there with his store of logic. The ever welcome voice of Guido was heard with his ready jest, and many other true keen sportsmen. The contest for victory was a noble war of nobles. The season is past with all its joys, and we can now but remember them and look forward to the opening of the next. But I fear lest the pupil should excel the master, for he who received lessons from me last Fall, at the close of the season bagged 22 birds out of 27 shots. May we all live to meet next November on the plains of Nashville and again strike hands in fraternal friendship and live over again the happy times of the past.

G. W. W.

THE NEW YORK DOG LAWS.—The New York *Herald* states that the Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance which provides a penalty of $3 to be recovered against the owner of any dog found running loose in the streets. The police are directed to enter complaint against the owner or anyone knowingly harboring any dog so found within three days previous. A tax of $2, payable on the first of May next is levied on every person who owns or harbors a canine pet with the privilege of enjoying the luxury in succeeding years at $1 per annum. Each dog so licensed must wear a collar with a metallic tag attached bearing the number of the license, and when on parade with the owner, must be muzzled or held securely by a cord or chain not more than four feet long. All dogs not coming under the latter provisions of the law shall be seized, as the Mayor shall direct, and if not claimed by the owners within forty-eight hours after their capture, shall be destroyed.

EASILY EXPLAINED.—Of the New York bench show *Forest and Stream* remarks: "Mr. Lincoln is receiving letters from portions of England where it would scarcely be believed that news of this show could have penetrated, requesting particulars and entry blanks." To us it is not at all strange, and is easily explained when it is remembered that the show has been thoroughly noticed in these columns, and that the CHICAGO FIELD has a large circulation in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as well as other parts of Europe. In St. Petersburg, Russia, we have three subscribers. It only shows the value of a notice in the CHICAGO FIELD. As an advertiser writes us: "We pay you forty per cent, more than any other paper, but the CHICAGO FIELD pays us a hundred per cent. better than any other paper we advertise in."

THE MARYLAND FIELD TRIALS.—Mr. J. Addison Smith, will call a meeting of all sportsmen in Maryland, at the Carrolton House, Baltimore, for the purpose of organizing an association to institute field trials. It is also probable a special meeting will be called during the dog show at New York, to ascertain the views of all distant sportsmen, as it is their intention of holding the trials on a very large scale, and to make them international, as they will invite foreign sportsmen to contend for the prizes they will offer.

JESSIE.—Mr. E. A. Hersburg, New York, will accept our thanks for an excellent photograph of his orange and white setter bitch Jessie.

Names Claimed.

MATTIE, DOT, ETC.—DeVall's Bluff, Ark., April 15, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the following names: Mattie for my black, white and ticked setter bitch pup, and Dot for black, white and tan bitch pup, by Knox's Belton out of Knox's Dimple, whelped Aug. 28th, 1876. Sumter for black, white and ticked setter dog pup, out of Knox's Livy by Purcell Llewellin's Prince, imported *in utero*, and whelped in July, 1876. Champ for red setter dog pup, out of Little Rock. Ark., sportsmen's club red setter bitch Flounce, and by H. O. Williams' black, white and tan dog Jep, whelped October 31st, 1876. And for Mr. H. O. Williams, of Des Arc, Prairie Co., Ark., I claim the names, Sue, for his black, white and tan bitch, same age and parentage as my pup Champ, and Tucker for his orange and white setter dog pup, out of red setter bitch Flirt and by his Jep, whelped Jan. 20th, 1877. Flirt is owned by H. O. Williams, and is out of Flounce, by Waddell's Pilot. Wishing you great success I am, yours truly,

W. W. TUCKER.

DONNYBROOK AND KILLARNEY.—York, Pa., April 20, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—I claim the name Donnybrook for the dog and Killarney for the bitch, a pair of red Irish pups whelped September 10, 1876, bred by Waddell and Sherwood out of Frisk by Grouse, both imported. Frisk was imported by Charles H. Turner of the St. Louis Kennel Club, Grouse litter brother to Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Kathleen.

EDMUND P. WELSH.

FANNY D.—Danville, Ill., April 19th, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the name Fanny D. for my black, white and tan English setter bitch puppy, by Llewellin's Dan, out of L. H. Smith's imported Petrel, whelped July 23d, 1876. Breeder, L. H. Smith, Strathroy.

C. L. DRAPER.

MACK.—Mr. L. Dimeck, (Leeds, Mass.,) claims the name of Mack for his Plunket—Carrie pup.

MOLLIE.—Mr. P. Dunham (Leeds, Mass.,)claims the name of Mollie for his Plunkett—Nell pup.

DEATH FROM COILED WORMS.—Edina, Mo., April 19, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I have just lost all but one of a very fine litter of (Phil-Fan) pups four weeks old. They were all fat and large. The symptoms were positively refusing to suck or eat, followed by purging in about six hours, and death in about 36 hours. The purging was accompanied by a very offensive odor. The living pup did not purge nor entirely loose his appetite, and has survived four days; seems better. On examination I found the stomach and upper bowel of the dead pups filled with large wire-like coiled worms. A litter of Rock-Susan pups in my care have began their departure to the "happy hunting grounds." They were not as large and fat as the pointers at their age, but in good condition and very handsome. Two had been sucking the pointer bitch, but on the pointers showing signs of disease I (perhaps injudiciously) returned them to their own mother. One died two days later with symptoms same as pointers. The other seems well up to the present. But this morning I found one dead which had been well to all appearances at six P. M. yesterday, lapping milk quite freely. Two days ago I noticed this same pup with two others after repeated trials pass a few drops of a transparent jelly like stuff, which difficulty I remedied, or imagined I did by feeding boiled milk highly spiced and sweetened. I opened this pup, and found several of the coiled worms before mentioned on the outside of the bowels, stomach and liver, and as many as a dozen between the stomach and melt, at which place the stomach was a mere honey comb. On severing the glottis I found it filled with these same coiled or knotted worms. And now can you and will you tell me what I should have done, and should do for these wormy subjects.

Yours truly, WM. W. ACKERMAN.

THE SETTER DOG, DICK.

Dick.

Our illustration this week is of Dick the property of the Hon. E. H. Lathrop, of Springfield, Mass. Dick is four and one-half years old, a native, and is one quarter Gordon by Copeland's old Pete and out of Scranton's Queen Bess. Dick was raised and owned by W. H. Balcom of Worcester, Mass., and has a great reputation as a field performer all through Massachusetts and Connecticut. He is probably the fastest dog in New England, has a first-rate nose, and is very staunch; he cannot be made to flush his own birds.

As a stock dog he has no superior, always transmitting his peculiar looks, form and color (black and white) and field qualities and sex to his progeny. Out of 34 puppies sired by him in Worcester, 25 were dogs. He is sire to a litter of 10 puppies out of Mr. William Stanleys (New York,) imported pure Gordon bitch Belle, nine of which are dog pups.

His dimensions are as follows:

Length of head	10	inches.
Spread of ears	21	"
Length of body and head to root of tail	37	"
Length of tail	12	"
Height at shoulder	25	"
Girth of chest	27	"
Weight	50	lbs.

Color black and white.

Dick will be exhibited at the New York bench show.

Deaths.

CAP.—Mr. E. P. Welsh, of York, Pa., has had the misfortune to lose his fine setter dog Cap, from eating poisoned food, not intended, however, for him.

MAY.—Mr. John Joyce, of York, Pa., was unfortunate in losing at the same time that Mr. Welsh lost Cap, and from the same cause, his red setter bitch May out of Demuth's Kate.

Whelps.

FLOSS.—Mr. J. W. Strohm's (Vail, Iowa) setter bitch Floss, by Rock, out of Pickles, has whelped seven—six dogs and one bitch, by Demuth's Dash, by Pride of the Border, out of Dora.

FAN.—Mr. George E. Poyneer's Irish Gorden setter bitch Fan has whelped eleven—7 dogs and 4 bitches, sired by Arnold Burges' Rufus.

Sales.

COLLEEN.—Mr. H. W. Gause, Wilmington, Del., sold to Mr. Von Culin his imported red Irish setter bitch Colleen. Mr. Gause has also placed in Mr. Von Culin's hands all his dogs to be handled and bred.

Visits.

ROYAL FAN.—Mr. S. B. Dilley's (Lake City, Minn.) pointer bitch Royal Fan has visited his Ranger.

HAMPTON NOTES.—Our correspondent "Tasso" writes from Hampton: We have been burning off the old grass so that we will not destroy the birds at their nesting time. I have never seen so many old birds in my life; some think they have come in from the grasshopper district.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—To our friends visiting the New York dog show, we recommend the Astor House, which is to-day equally as good if not better than in the days of its pristine glory. For a comfortable room, good bed and first-class cuisine give us the Astor House.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD LAVERACK.—The English papers announce the death of Mr. Edward Laverack, the celebrated breeder of the strain of setters which have taken their name from him. Mr. Laverack was 78 years of age.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

E. J., Oskaloosa.—What can I do for a dog that has the staggers. Is weak through the back swaying from side to side and often falling over. Has been in this condition for a week. He has good appetite and is fat. What is the trouble. Ans.—The trouble is nervous weakness from which many dogs are suffering at the present time. It is caused in many instances by the strain upon the system resulting from the severe Winter. Give a teaspoonful elixir bromide of potass every hour till a change for the better is noticed. If no change appears within a week add to the dose ten drops extract of ergot. Tonics will also be needed. Try sulphate of quinine, extract of hemlock and powdered ginger, two grains of each made into a pill and given night and morning. If this affects the head badly, which will be shown by dizziness and wild look in the eyes—substitute a tablespoonful of extract beef iron and wine three times a day.

S. G. M., Cambridge.—I have a young dog that I think is coming down with distemper. He breathes hard and fast, panting frequently, runs at eyes and nose somewhat; has high fever, eyes red and no appetite. What can I do for him? Ans.—Give one drop fluid extract of aconite and three of belladonna every hour till the panting is removed and the fever lessened, theni ncrease the time between doses. After a change for the better is noticed keep up the dog's strength by using one or the other tonics prescribed for W. E. J.

D. C. R., Willimantic, Conn.—Can you give me instruction for teaching a pup to retrieve? I have one eighteen months old that I cannot make bring. Ans.—Our space will not allow us to give you proper directions. Get the American Kennel by Burges, advertized in our columns, which contains full instructions on this and all other matters pertaining to dog breaking.

P. W. H., Columbus.—I have a young dog that stands his birds well, but rushes in the moment a bird falls. I have tried whipping him, but he has become shy and runs away from me when I approach. How can I cure him? Ans.—By the use of a spike collar. Write M. Von Culin, Delaware City, whose advertisement you will find in our kennel column.

T. T. M., Terre Haute.—What is the origin of the term "blue blood" as applied to the old world princes and nobles? Ans.—The term is of Spanish orign "*sangre azul*," and is used to distinguish the old long-pedigreed families from the newly created nobility.

VETERINARY.

SUBSCRIBER, Evansville, Ind.—I have a valuable mare which I expect will foal shortly. Her colt will be none of the best bred, and as I desire to send her a distance to a stallion, I would like to know what steps to take to raise this colt by hand. What is the shortest time she should run with the colt, etc., and what food to give it? Ans. It is a very troublesome and difficult task to raise a colt by hand, as they need to eat a little at a time but often, and mares milk is more watery and sweeter than cows' or goats' milk. Let the colt suck till he is well started and the organs all in good working order, say four or six weeks, then take cow's milk, dilute it one third and add a little sugar, and coax him to take it; he will soon learn to drink, but you may have to let him suck your finger for a day or two; feed him at least once every two hours for a while. As soon as he is old enough teach him to eat grass and carrots, and when three or four months old loppered milk will be as good as new milk for him. A predisposition to become constipated when raised by hand renders it difficult to rear them; to obviate this, add a little porridge of linseed meal or oil cake to the milk. Avoid constipation even by giving occasional doses of oil, either raw linseed or castor and olive oil in equal parts. It will be necessary to milk the mare a few times to prevent inflammation of the udder mammitis).

H. A. S., Cleveland.—We have a young horse that has just recovered from the distemper, and is thriving in flesh, eats well, and his functions are perfect except that he will not perspire, and in speeding will not sweat, but tends to pant a little. What would you suggest giving him? Have been feeding carrots with his feed which has been of the best, and also given copaiba, ginger and many of the condition powders. He is very speedy and I would like to get him into shape as soon as possible. A reply will greatly oblige us. Ans.—The abscence of perspiration during wholesome exercise denotes a want of harmony of the secretary and excretory organs. Improve the general health and you will see a gradually increasing inclination to perspire. We would recommend you to give as a slightly stimulating tonic, the following: Take of liquor ammonia acetatis two ounces, powdered gentian root two drachms, fluid extract of belladonna twenty drops, powdered cinchona bark one drachm and water to make half a pint, mix and give as a drench, repeat it night and morning for a week or ten days as required. Your idea of feeding is correct.

L. B., Galion, O.—In speeding, my horse struck the main tendon on the inside of his knee. It was much swolle n, but is now reduced and what remains is hard and calloused. Can anything be done to reduce it to its natural size? A reply in your veterinary column will oblige an old subscriber. Ans.—Foment the part well with hot water, rub dry and rub a little of the following liniment well in once a day till the skin is irritated, then hold on for a few days and repeat. Take of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each one drachm, alcohol half ounce, spirits of camphor and liquor ammonia of each one ounce, and glycerine an ounce and a half, mix and apply with the hand. Protect the part from further injury by a boot.

S. A. W., St. Louis, Mo.—Some six months ago I had a mare kicked on the knee. It has become almost as hard as bone on each side, while just in front of the joint there is a soft, spongy lump about the size of an egg. She does not go lame and has never been pulled or worked hard. In stepping over a stone or door sill she shows a slight stiffness of that joint. Can anything be done to reduce the bunches without injuring the animal? Ans.—As long as there is no lameness we would not recommend treatment. The stiffness results from the formation of the hard lumps which are evidences of partial anchylosis of the joint. Any tampering with it would be likely to increase the stiffness.

R. R., Milwaukee.—I have a mare that is showing sighns of heaves. Can they be stopped, and what is the best remedy? Ans.—Avoid bulky food; feed what is the most nutritious, and wet every thing she eats to avoid dust; drive gently for a while, particularly soon after eating or drinking. An aqueous solution of iodine is considered good. Take of iodine and iodide of potassium of each one drachm, alcohol one ounce, and water one pint; dissolve the salt in the spirits, then add the water, give one ounce in a little water as as a drench morning and night; continue for a month. Genuine heaves being an original disease of the lungs—rupture of the air cells—is incurable.

L. N. B., Galveston, Texas.—We have had several horses poisoned recently and some of them are recovering, but leaving them totally blind. What poison is it that will act in that way? Ans.—We could not give an opinion without something more definite to base it upon. Give us the history, symptoms, *post mortem* appearances, etc. It is probably some vegetable poison.

TROTTING.

D. O. D., Richmond.—Will you please to name the horses and their record that are better than 2:20? Ans.—Albemarle, 2:20; American Girl, 2:16¼; Bodine, 2:19¼; Camore, 2:19¾; Cozette, 2:19; Dexter, 2:17¼; Fleety Golddust, 2:20; Geo. Palmer, 2:19¼; Gloster, 2:17; Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Great Eastern, 2:19; Hopeful, 2:17¼; Honest Allen, 2:20; Flora Temple, 2:19¾; Lady Maud, 2:18¼; Lady Thorn, 2:18¼; Lucille Golddust, 2:19¼; Lucy, 2:18¼; Lula, 2:14¾; Mambrino Gift, 2:20; May Queen, 2:20; Nettie, 2:18; Occident, 2:16¾; Rarus, 2:20; Red Cloud, 2:18; Smuggler, 2:15¼; Thos. L. Young, 2:19¼; Judge Fullerton, 2:18.

TRAP SHOOTING.

D. O. D., Richmond.—In shooting from the trap, if the bird is sprung from the trap some feet in the air, but has not taken its course or recovered from the spring till it is shot, although clear of the trap; is it a fair or foul bird. Ans. Fair.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with THE FIELD tarough the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

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All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

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N. ROWE, (MOHAWK).....*Editor and Manager.*

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

WE MAINTAIN IT.

In our issue of March 24th we reflected upon the want of scope in the National Rifle Association, and of its corollary, the Amateur Rifle Club, and of the special evidence of this lacking during the preparations for the Centennial Rifle Match. That our remarks were pertinent and to the point is apparent by the commotion in the New York rifle ring, as indicated by the storm in the tea pots of Park Row. The outcry initiated with the *Rod and Gun*, but the "genii of the ring" intuitively perceiving the futility of trying to obtain revenge through such a source carried their spleen to the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, where the agony was voided, not only into the editorial ear, but in all its severity as a communication in the rifle columns. The latter we will not notice more than to state that it is a mere venomous effusion: but the editorial demands some attention.

What we said regarding the sectional feeling and limited scope of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club we now maintain, and will maintain until proof can be given sufficient to controvert the mass of evidence on that point. The *Turf, Field and Farm* has produced no such evidence, but has, on the strength of the statement of some informant, made an accusation of venality against Col. Schaffer, the Chicago marksman against whom the New York ring worked its machinery. Our cotemporary quotes as if from some letter of Col. Schaffer's, "the sum of $1,000 must be guaranteed to cover his time and expenses." This was a request concerning which we knew nothing, so enquired of Col. Schaffer to inform us. He assures us that no such request was ever made; that the only time money was mentioned was in a letter *in confidence* to Major Henry Fulton, the captain of the American team, explaining that his expenses would amount from $500 to $1,000, and that he did not think any help could be obtained from the Chicago Rifle Club, which did not then really exist being in a dis-organized state. If Major Fulton made use of this letter he has done so in an incorrect light and by a breach of confidence.

At the time that this match was pending we knew Col. Schaffer was trying to get help to get to practice, but that he could not, owing to the financial disorganization of the Chicago club and the general apathy among Western riflemen who looked upon his rejection by the "ring" as a foregone conclusion. That they had grounds to so think is clear; for though the New York ring had doubtless predetermined upon the team, they thought that they could temper favoritism with justice by holding competitions, not believing that there were marksmen beyond their circle capable of competing with the local team. When, however, by his indifferent shooting, Col. W. B. Farwell was left out of the prescribed twelve, the programme was modified; the twelve became sixteen, just letting him in for a further trial, and making the odds against Schaffer's ultimate success greater. Colonel Schaffer, gained a place on the team, and again the programme was modified—*not to benefit him* but to give the favored ones an opportunity of retrieving their previous short comings. Knowing that Col. Schaffer was no millionaire, but a hard working business man, the ringsters did not say, go home, practice all you can and come down here and give all your attention to acquiring a knowledge of our range in the last fortnight, but they kept writing to him to come on at once to practice. To do this he would have had to give up his business, and one way and another he even more than $1000 out of pocket. At last, when he was ready to devote an entire fortnight of his time to steady practice he was told that he had been struck off the team. The facts appear to be just these: certain men for certain reasons were required to gain a prominence before the New York public, and none others were wanted, and to this end the changes were rung. Col. Bodine acknowledged the injustice of any departure from the programme at first decided upon; and we believe the riflemen throughout the country appreciated the fact. If they did not, but indorsed the action of the New York ring, why is it that when the Amateur Rifle Club called for help to organize a team to go to Ireland, but one club throughout the whole land responded with a promise of either men or money? They all feel as we feel, that the Amateur Rifle Club had shown no desire to share the good things when they were really worth sharing in, and that if it could afford to shoot once by itself and retain all the results therefrom in money and glory, it could stand the expense of sending a team to Ireland.

What became of all the money taken at the gate during the International and Irish matches? Could none of that be spared to pay the expenses of this return match justly due to our cousins of Ireland, or was it all absorbed in incidental expenses? We ask these questions not out of any desire to pry into the affairs of the N. R. A. and the A. R. C., but simply to formulate the query that naturally presents itself to the mind of every rifleman who has given thought to the subject.

One thing we feel sure of, that Col. Schaffer never asked for any help from New York. He did *in confidence* acknowledge to the captain of the team that money was the difficulty, and that Chicago, in an eminently unusual manner, would not or could not help him out of his dilemma. If Major Fulton has *proof* that Col. Schaffer did ask for money, for such is what he is accused of, and refused to shoot unless he obtained it, let him show his proof. But until we can see it clearly demonstrated to the contrary we shall believe that a deliberate contortion of facts has been made.

In attacking the metropolitan ring for its lack of nationalism we do not defend Chicago for her want of local pride, for we feel, even if the rifle club was in a demoralized condition, that some of the prominent members thereof should have taken up the matter, and, by raising the required funds, have forced the ring to act fairly or show its whole hand.

The National Rifle Association assumed to represent the riflemen of the United States, and challenged foreign nations, and, the challenge having been accepted, it made no evident effort to secure a national representation on the team. Though it was probable that the holding of these matches would be profitable to the exchequers of the N. R A. and A. R. C., no money was expended to gain the end which it is asserted was desired. It was not the duty of Chicago to see that the team was properly made up, but the duty of the self-constituted representatives of American marksmen. That which applies to the National Rifle Association is applicable to the Amateur Rifle club, for the one is very much the other. The New York members had every advantage over every other rifle man in the country. They knew the range well, they incurred no extra expense, they sacrificed no important business, they were not in any way put out of their ordinary routine of life; yet they demanded of outside riflemen to do all this, and when one of them had fulfilled their demands and earned a coveted position, they threw every obstacle in the way of his holding the well deserved honor.

We were not blind, yet it was not worth while to step forward and expose the jugglery as long as the performance was confined to the home circle; but when the Amateur Rifle Club came begging to those clubs it had helped to insult and injure it was high time some daylight was let into the little game which was simply "heads I win tails you lose."

CALIFORNIA QUAILS IN MISSISSIPPI.—As our readers were informed a short time since by our correspondent, "Bluff City," Col. James Gordon of Pontotoc, Mississippi, received from Mr. Philip McShane of California, some Valley quails of California, which the Colonel has turned loose on his plantation, Lochinvar. In a letter to us Col. Gordon enquires if we know whether the experiment has ever been tried of propagating these birds in any of our Western or Eastern states. We believe it has, but with what result we are unable to say, and should be pleased if any of our readers who are conversant with any of the facts will give them to us.

Although Col. Gordon's letter was a private one, yet we take the liberty of using the following portion of it, since it contains matter of interest to our readers:

"Turkey season is in full blast, and it is my favorite sport. The Mosshead turkey, unknown to naturalists until I wrote of them in *Turf, Field and Farm* are numerous in this vicinity. They are as superior to the common wild turkey as the common wild turkey to the domestic turkey. They drive the common wild turkey out of their range as the red fox drives out the grey. The ordinary backwoodsmen rarely kill them. Only the most accomplished expert can call them up and shoot them in the ordinary way. Their note is peculiar, and as but few of us here understand the secret of killing them we have the sport all to ourselves. I wish I was a taxidermist. I would like to preserve a specimen for the CHICAGO FIELD. A gentleman near me caught recently a snow white quail, an albino I presume. I have seen a number of albinos, but never saw one before all pure white. Those I have seen were of a dark creamy color.

I received the California quails sometime since; a number died on the way from the neglect of the express company. I don't think they were fed or watered on the route. I have turned them out on my plantation at Lochinvar and I see them every day, and the strangest part of it is they have found a covey of our common quails and have taken up with them. As I have a surplus of cocks in my California covey, I think they will pair with our native hens. If they do, what the result will be I have some curiosity to see. I hope it will not produce a hybrid. Do you know if the California quail has ever been propagated in our Western or Eastern states; this side of the Rocky Mountains, or anywhere where the common quail abounds. I am feeding my young chickens and the common quails on my place with nux vomica to kill the hawks, and I have about finished all in my neighborhood. It is a sovereign remedy, as it does not kill any fowl hatched with its eyes open, but kills anything born blind that eats a bird whose system is charged with it."

DEATH OF MR. LAVERACK.—Our English exchanges announce the death of Mr. Edward Laverack, of Shropshire, England, on the 4th inst., at the ripe old age of 78. The name of Laverack has become familiar to all sportsmen, American as well as English, as the breeder of the noted strain of dogs which have taken his name. Mr. Laverack was a grand old English sportsman, and up to last year enjoyed a season on the moors with the zest of younger years. More positive evidence of the beneficial effects of outdoor exercise could not be found than in Mr. Laverack, for although of late he has been in delicate health, yet until then his mental as well as physical vigor was remarkable. In an extensive correspondence with him the clearness of thought, the power of memory extending back through the vista of years, and his distinct and strong handwriting were astounding for a man bordering on four score years. The late articles by Stonehenge in the London *Field* on the English setter gave rise to much acrimonious discussion, in which Mr. Laverack and his strain figured extensively; which his friends wisely kept from him. As long as there is a sportsman living who speaks the English language the name of Edward Laverack will be remembered.

DUBUQUE DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION SPRING MEETING.—The programme of this association for their Spring meeting to take place from June 5th to 7th will be found in another column. The sum of $4,100 is given, divided into ten purses for trotting and running races. The management will use every endeavor to make this season a noted one in the annals of their association, and we are sure they will find their reward in a hearty and generous support from the owners of fast Western stock, and a spontaneous outpouring of the masses to witness the sport. The track is one of the best in the West, and has at its head officers who have won excellent reputations for their honorable dealing in the past, and particularly for the personal supervision they exercise over the varied duties which cluster around a race meeting. Owners should remember that entries will close on May 29.

THE IOWA STATE ASSOCIATION.—We are pleased to see the project of forming a State Sportsmen's Association in Iowa assuming such positive shape. The general impression of our correspondents is in favor of Des Moines. Recognizing this, the Sportsmen's Club of Des Moines, at their annual meeting May 3d next, intend issuing a call for a meeting to form the State Association. That it will be largely attended there is no doubt. Of all states, Iowa should have a State Association.

MR. SANFORD'S VICTORIES.—The first success of this gentleman's stable at the New Market Craven Meeting on April 18th, in the winning of a stake by the Baywood filly Donna was followed on the 20th, with a victory by his colt, Brown Prince. The race was for a plate of 100 sovereigns added to a sweepstake of ten sovereigns each for starters. The odds against the colt were 33 to 1, and he won by a half length, the favorite being second. Brown Prince was foaled on the Alexander farm, Kentucky, on the 11th of April, 1874, and was purchased at the yearling sale by Mr. Sanford for $4,000. He was sired by Lexington, dam imp. Brittania IV by the Fying Dutchman, out of Barbata, by The Bard, and is consequently a full brother to that splendid race mare Madam Dudley. He was taken to England and registered at Weatherby's when a yearling. As a two year old he did not start. His coming engagements are the 2,000 guineas, Derby, and Grand Prix de Paris.

THE ILLINOIS STATE MEETING.—The executive committee of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association met on Thursday last and arranged a programme for the tournament of the coming meeting at Sycamore, June 12th, which should not fail to draw a large attendance. As matters of importance to the sportsmen of the state will come before the business meeting, it is hoped the clubs will turn out in large force. There is no reason why the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association should not become one of the largest and most influential in the Union. All that is necessary is that the Sportsmen's clubs give it their support by joining. A copy of the constitution and all information can be had by addressing the secretary, John Syme, Sycamore

THE LEXINGTON TOURNAMENT.—Our readers will remember that the Lexington, Ky., tournament will commence on Saturday, May 12, and continue to the following Saturday, May 19. The prizes in the different contests will amount to $3,925. Mr. Martin, under whose management the tournament is, deviates from the usual course by only requiring ninety per cent to fill. With the races of the Kentucky Association, which are unusually attractive this year, taking place at the same time there can not otherwise than be a large crowd at the tournament. To those who go we can promise a good time, for there are no where more genial and clever sportsmen than those of Lexington.

RETURN OF GENERAL WITHERS.—General Withers has returned to his home at Lexingtan, Ky., from his visit to his plantation in Mississippi. The General writes that he finds his stock in splendid condition. He has now eleven foals, and ten more about due. Among the numerous sales the General has lately made, which have been previously mentioned in our colums, is the bay colt Whirlwind, to Mr. Wm. Maurer, of this city. Whirlwind is by West Wind by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam Lady Bates by Hitchcock's Ashland, by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by New York Rattler by Abdallah.

THE FISHING LINE.—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad advertise their line again this season. Running through the best fishing country in the West it cannot otherwise than be well patronized, as in previous years, by the disciples of Izaak Walton. The season for trout opens May 1st, and for that rare fish the grayling, June 1st, which is found nowhere else as on the line of this road. Besides fishing, the hunting in the section through which it runs is excellent.

DEAD BALL.—Among our advertisements will be found that of Messrs. Fish & Simpson, 132 Nassau street, New York, manufacturers of the "Dead Ball," also dealers in base ball goods, fishing tackle, and sporting goods generally. Send to them for price list.

THE CRESTON TOURNAMENT.—Mr. E. T. Martin has made arrangements to give a tournament at Creston, Iowa, on May 29th, 30th, 31st, at which $1,600 in prizes will be given. We expect to see Draco make it hot for the first prize.

E. E. EATON.—Read E. E. Eaton's advertisement. E. E. Eaton is our largest dealer in all kinds of sportsmen's goods, and to those wishing anything in his line, we recommend giving him a call.

A NEW DRESS.—Recognizing that our type is rather difficult to read, we intend putting the CHICAGO FIELD in a new suit of clear open type, which will remedy this fault.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is $4 a year, $2 for six months and $1 for three months—strictly in advance.

Amusements.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The appearance of Miss Anderson at this house has cause quite a marked excitement even at the present time in this bull and bear dosed city. Those even who are "short" on corn and wheat could not refrain from being "long" on this beautiful and accomplished young actress. The most noteworthy performance of the week was that of Evadne, in which Miss Anderson showed to brilliant advantage. For one so young she has a wonderful command of the business and has evidently a great future open to her.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—Mrs. Oates found it to her advantage to extend her stay in the city over a second week, and her enterprise was not without its reward. The racy little actress, standing alone on the stage, and unsupported by her talented company, would draw of herself a good house, but with such a backing as she now has, she is well nigh irresistable. Next week the Caroline Richings Bernard English Opera Company will be here.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.—Billy Rice is still at it and has improved his programme by eliminating certain parts that, though funny, were well worn, and adapted several novelties to the talents of the company.

MUSEUM.—This house continues to do well, and that the adoption of popular prices has strengthened the treasury we have no doubt. People have about exhausted their high priced ideas and will pay no fancy price unless for a real fancy article. The Museum performance is good and fully worthy of patronage at the price.

ADELPHI—The prominent features at this house during the last week were Le Clair, and George W. Thompson, in "Yacup," a drama of no very extraordinary merit.

TABERNACLE CONCERTS.—From Moody and Sankey to Theo. Thomas and Miss Cary is the lot of the Tabernacle. It remains to be seen whether sensational religion, or high musical art will best fill the house. There is no doubt that the odds are even, and that Miss Cary and Mr. Thomas are as great in the musical sphere as the evangelists in that of religion.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1877.

National Sportsmen's Association.—Syracuse, N. Y., June 5.
New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game.—Syracuse, May —.
Illinois State Sportsmen's Association.—Sycamore, June 12.
Nebraska State Jportsmen's Association—Plattsmouth, May 22 to 24.
Kentucky State Sportsmen's Assoociation—Lexington, May 12 to 19.

The Missouri Game Law.

The following is the new game law of Missouri, which was approved by the Governor on the 11th inst., and is now in force:

An act for the preservation of game, animals and birds, and to repeal all former acts relating thereto.

Be it enacted, etc.: SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill or injure, or to attempt to catch, kill or injure, any wild buck, doe or fawn, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any wild turkey between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of September; or any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August; or any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant or partridge, or any quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of October; or any woodcock between the 10th day of January and the 1st day of July; or any turtle dove, sometimes called mourning dove, or any meadow lark, sometimes called starling, or any plover, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August; or any wild song bird, or any insectivorous bird, at any season of the year; and it shall be unlawful for any person, at any time or season, to catch, take or injure, or attempt to catch, take or injure by means of any nets, traps, pens or pits, or other device of the kind, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, or any quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge; and it shall be unlawful for any person, at any time or season, to disturb, rob or destroy any wild bird's nest, or take therefrom any egg or eggs of any wild bird whatsoever.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall not apply to any person who shall catch or kill, or attempt to catch or kill, any quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge, or prairie chicken, by means of traps or nets, on his own premises for his own or family consumption, between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of February, nor to any person who shall destroy the nest, remove or take therefrom any egg or eggs of any hawk, owl, eagle or other bird of prey; nor to any person who shall kill any bird for the purpose of studying its habits or history, or having the same stuffed or set up as a specimen; nor to any person who shall kill any bird on his own premises in the act of destroying fruits, grapes or honey bees.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, have in possession or sell any of the game birds or animals specified in section 1 of this act, or any fresh pieces or parts of said animals, during the season when the catching and killing is by said section prohibited; or to purchase, have in possession or sell any of the game, birds or animals caught or killed contrary to the provisions of this act; and for any person to purchase, have in possession or sell any of the game, birds or animals during the seasons prohibited by this act; or to purchase, have in possession or sell any live pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken,, or any live quail, commonly called Virginia partridge, or any dead pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, or any dead quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge, not having or showing thereon any marks of gun shot, it shall be prima facie evidence that said game birds were caught and killed contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, steamboat company of other company or corporation or private individual to have in possession, or receive for transportation or carriage, or for any other purpose whatsoever, any of the birds or game mentioned in section 1 of this act, during the season when the catching, killing or injuring the same is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be adjudged as a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding $20 for each and every animal and bird caught, killed or injured, and for each and every pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, and every quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge, caught or killed by means of any net, trap, pit or pen, or other device of the kind, and for each and every animal and bird, and each and every piece or part of said animal purchased, had in possession, or sold, and each and every wild bird's nest disturbed, robbed or destroyed, or egg taken therefrom contrary to this act; and every company, corporation and individual that shall violate any of the provisions of section 4 of this act shall be judged guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, punished by a fine not exceeding $20 for each and every animal and bird, and each and every part of said animal, had in possession, received for transportation or carriage contrary to the provisions of said section.

SEC. 6. Any violation of the provisions of this act may be prosecuted before any Police Justice, Recorder, Justice of the Peace, or any other officer or court having jurisdiction to try cases of misdemeanors, and the judgments of such courts may be enforced in like manner as other cases of misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. Upon collection of any fine imposed for violation of this act, it shall be paid one half into the public school fund of the county, and the other half to the complainant or informer.

SEC. 8. It is hereby made the duty of all constables, marshals, market masters and police officers, to arrest all persons violating, or in the act of violating, any of the provisions of this act, and take them before any Police Justice or other officer having jurisdiction to hear and try complaints for the violation of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, who are non-residents of this state, to kill, ensnare, trap or net any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, goose, brant, duck or snipe in any county of this state, for the purpose of selling or marketing or removing the same outside of this state. Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $50, to be recovered in the same manner as any other fine under this act.

SEC. 10. No person shall enter upon the inclosure of another person or catch or kill any game of any kind without the consent of the owner or other person in charge of such inclosure. Any person convicted of any violation of this section, on complaint of the owner of such inclosure, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not more than $10.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted relating to the subjects contained in this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 11, 1877.

Eland to Mr. Burges.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 16th, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Mr. Burges strains the point with an elastic pull to make me ask if he "believes in such moonshine." He, however, seems to want an accuser, and says: "I emphatically do believe, nay, more, I know, that quails have this faculty." This is a kind of jack o'lantern that I have seen before in boggy places. I did not expect, however, to have the broomstick, "I know," hurled at the heads of the many intelligent sportsmen who do not believe. But alas! the ancients believed they knew many things from experience, which they did not in reality. The fair cynthian rays which illuminated them have been dispelled, and we have been forced to unlearn, in the stronger light of science, these supposed truths so well known in the moonshiny days of the long past.

As to recognized authorities, they are divided on the subject, and have but a relative weight. I an sorry that I do not have access to them at present, but I do not believe all I see in print, or take the statement of an author because he has written a book, yet I have no one to castigate. The dead have their honors, and the broad shouldered living may care for their own laurels and scalps. "Justice" from the hills of Linganore cries "hold," but agrees with Brompton, and endorses Schley thus: "Mr. Schley has explained this problem in a very satisfactory and conclusive manner, that the quail cannot withhold its scent." The story of the fox and the quails is very pretty and instructive, and proves that the close lying of the quails was due to the intense fear of the fox. It would have been the same for fear of a hawk or gun, or any other very frightful enemy, and as a means of evasion and escape, it was a success. Why did not the fox or the dogs find the quails? To get at this question fairly it is necessary to state that scent is conceded to be a gaseous or vaporous matter, a volatile material capable of pervading the atmosphere. To be perceived it must be brought into contact with the moist mucous olfactory membrane of the posterior part of the nasal cavity in suffcient quantity, which varies in different animals and individuals. The scent of the close lying quail may not he diffused in the air, while that of the flying bird is too attenuated to be perceived. If the particles of scent were sufficiently luminous to be visible it would resemble the tail of a small comet as the bird passes us, and we could perhaps study its physical properties, and unravel its mysteries; but we have no room for visions now. Mr. Burges says: "I will not pause to prove that scent is given off from the body, as well as the feet, for this I think no one will deny; but being so it must be evident that to suppress the tell tale odor, something more than merely standing or sitting still is required. This something is supplied by the contraction of the feathers which are drawn so closely to the body in the bird's effort to hide, that they for the time being, present an impenetrable cover through which the effluvium cannot pass." "Argus" advanced the same idea, but this statement yields the whole question. When the quail dashes into thick cover and lies close in a still atmosphere, the scent is not sufficiently diffused to fall upon the dog's nose, as in the case above cited. The quails undoubtedly breathe, and breath is a tell tale. Other vital processes go on, and here is another tell tale source. Then the little tell tale feet are acknowledged as giving off scent. So to assume that the closed feathers cover up the body so completely as to withhold the scent, is to ignore the respiratory scent, and that of the uncovered parts of the body, the head and the feet. *Both extremities of the bird protrude* through the covering however, and no man can deny that the breath and the feet do give off scent. Again, if the bird did not protrude, the feathers are too permeable a covering to withhold such a delicate and diffusible effluvium as the scent. Nothing but a rubber bag could accomplish this end. The particles of scent in the quail, and in fact all game, may be of a specific gravity nearly the same as the atmosphere in a normal condition, yet we have never been able to gather, weigh or analyze it. We have all seen good scenting and bad scenting dogs, however, and our dogs have thrown their noses high up, or roaded in the grass on this day or that. Then there are other gases, sometimes on the surface of the earth, which may effect the scent by displacement, imbibitions or contaminations, so that the phenomenon of *obscured scent*—not withheld scent—may be accounted for without violence to physical and physiological laws, or the attributions of special powers and faculties to the quail

ELAND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB.—O In dianapolis correspondent, W., furnishes the following. In our previous notice of the election of officers there were some errors which he corrects:

"At the annual election, April 3d, the following officers were elected: D. C .Bergundthal, president; J. McB. Shepherd, vice-president; T. G. Cottrell, secretary; M. D. Wotten, corresponding secretary; T. M. Whitting, treasurer; Henry Smith, O. T. Porter, Samuel Beck, directors. The club is in fine condition and numbers 43 members, composed of enthusiastic members of field sports. The club has lately erected a fine club house on the Kankakee river, four miles from San Perre, on the L. N. & C. R. R. The house is 16x40 feet, and complete in all the comforts of a hunter's home, having sleeping apartments for 18 persons, large sitting and dining-room; also culinary department. The boat house is underneath. Situated in the midst of an excellent country for all kinds of small game, members are assured of fine sport any time in season. Fifteen or twenty of the members start out this week to open the club house with appropriate festivities, and enjoy the excellent snipe and duck shooting."

QUINCY NOTES.—Quincy, Ill., April 18, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Shooting with us this Spring has been very thin; very few ducks have been killed, and the snipe have only just begun to come. The largest bag that I have heard of was made on the 16th, and that only 36, by one of our best field shots.

POINTER.

THE UTICA CLUB.—The Central New York Sportsmen's Club, of Utica, N. Y., held its annual meeting, on the evening of April 14, and chose the following delegates to the state convention: Chas. W. Hutchinson, E. B. Graham, E. Z. Wright, I. C. McIntosh, J. J. Flanagan.

THE ST. JOSEPH SPORTSMEN'S CLUB SPRING HUNT.—St. Joseph, Mo., April 14, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The fourth annual Spring hunt of the St. Joseph's Sportsmen's Club took place on the 12th inst, The respective sides were led to battle by Capt. Christ Mast of the Nimrods and Capt. Wm. Townsend of the Ramrods. The sides were very evenly divided as to good shots, but the Ramrods won the prize by one hundred points. The following is the count of game with the number of each kind of game killed on the hunt, and the number of points made:

Birds.	*No. killed.*	*Points.*
Geese	6	48
Wilson snipes	88	176
Other snipes	41	41
Mallard ducks	12	48
Canvas backs	2	12
Pintails	6	12
Gadwalls	28	56
Widgeons	17	34
Wood ducks	3	9
Red heads	5	10
Golden eyes	1	2
Other ducks	82	82
Hawks	2	20
Total	293	550

Our Spring hunts are not so generally attended as the Fall hunt, and the score is very small. The number of points on the Fall hunt is from 1.500 to 1,800 points.

We have not had but one spring rain and our snipe ground is not so good as usual, but one or two good rains will fix us for snipe. Geese and ducks have been very plenty, and the sportsmen have fine shooting this Spring.

The members of the club will participate in a pigeon match for the badge about the first week in May, but the day has not been set. I will advise you as to the time and the result.

Mr. Lefever, the gun man, was in our city the day the members of the club returned from the hunt; he was very busy showing the boss gun to the boys.

PUSS.

Iowa State Sportsmen's Association.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 18, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—The above caption would sound better were it a reality, and the best way to make it such is to hold a meeting at the state capital, and organize one. About the 15th of May would be a good time, and if we intend organizing it is the opinion of the writer hereof that that date would be the best, from the fact that the United States circuit court convenes there at that time, and as many of our sportsmen are lawyers, who will be called there at that time. the meeting would be more likely to "proceed to business" on a business basis. We hope the sportsmen of Iowa will take hold of this matter in earnest, and make the State Association a success. If we are to have a field trial in the Autumn on pinnated grouse, I for one want it under the auspices of a state organization; otherwise it would be a failure.

Our hunting season so far as duck and goose shooting is concerned, is about over, but jack snipes have just arrived, and our sportsmen are doing their best to-day, a very timely shower of rain having visited us this morning.

Our spring side hunt, composed mostly of members of our shooting club, was not a success, so far as the killing of game was concerned, for the game was not there. We took our new tents and camped out in true hunter's style, and enjoyed ourselves handsomely, but the average count was not what it would have been had we taken a hunt one week earlier. Spring has advanced too rapidly, and the game has taken its flight northward.

J. C. MORGAN.

CHESTERTON NOTES.—Chesterton, Ind., April 19, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Thanks to the leaky grain cars on the railroads in this section, Bob White is all right. I have not heard of a single bevy being frozen. The miserable Swedes trapped a great many last winter on their own lands so no law could reach them, in fact, our law is in such a shape that none of us can afford to enforce it. The Calumet is swarming with seines, manned by paupers, and I am ashamed to say it, our merchants encourage them by buying their fish to sell again. The ducks are swarming on the marsh, and as our wise lawmakers neglected to put the penalty on the Spring shooting it is void, so Illinois sportsmen can reap a harvest. Congenial Tom, so well-known to the Chicago sportsmen, is back at Lake Station; parties wishing good snipe and duck shooting, will find it not far from there. What Tom can't snow them is not worth seeing. I think I have struck a woodcock's trail. I'll let you know in season if I am right; you'll have sport. The hybrid from St. Cloud's I think is a sage hen. We have a pair of water spaniels in this town brought from Wisconsin a *fac simile* of the "otter spaniel;" their fore legs turn out like a turnspit's. I can't place them, as they are different to any I have seen. Good enough for anybody, whatever the breed may be.

LYNX.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE ASSOCIATION.—Providence, April 17, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—At the third annual meeting of the "Rhode Island State Association for the protection of game and fish" held Wednesday evening, April 11th, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. President; Henry T. Root; 1st Vice President, Wm. E. Taber; 2nd Vice President, John Hawe; 3rd Vice President, Rev. F. H. Hemperly; 4th Vice President, Dr. Amos B. Hawes; 5th Vice President, Wm. H. Wilmarth; Secretary, L H. Cutler; Treasurer, C. F. Pope; Advocate, H. B. Whitman. Managing Board, Messrs. Edgar, Pratt, Walter F. Mason, James Patterson, Wm. H. Fenner, Jr., M. K. Cowing, Jr., C. M. Carpenter, Preston. E. Day, (Warren, R. I.) J. I. H. Nightingale and W. P. Morton.

L. H. CUTLER, Secretary.

MADISON NOTES.—Madison, Wis., April 20, 1877.—The loons are just now very plentiful on "Monona," tempting and baffling the skill of scores of ambitious marksmen; still a large number fall victims, which is very much to be regretted, for all true sportsmen or lovers of nature must regret to see this splendid bird driven from out waters. The pop, pop of the hunter is heard morning and evening, and such ducks as the law does not protect are in an enemy's country.

C. G. M.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Our corespondent C. N. writes:—"A few ducks are here. No snipes nor pigeons. Prospects for quails and prairie chickens this Fall grand, as more have been seen this Spring than for many years past."

CAPTURE OF AN OTTER.—An otter was kilied on the ice of Oneida lake, near Bernhard's bay, recently. This valuable fur-bearing animal is very scarce in that section of the country, and the capture of one is rarely noted.

Fish.

Caledonia Creek and its Educated Trout—An Anglers's Paradise.

"Then, soon as vernal gales begin to rise,
And drive the liquid burden through the skies,
The fisher to the neighboring current speeds,
Whose rapid surface purls unknown to weeds.
Far up the stream the twisted hair he throws,
Which down the murmering current gently flows."

Even thus early in the season, despite a chill wind blowing at one's back, and rustling drearily through the sedge, the stream at Caledonia has an inviting look as it murmurs along its well filled banks, its silvery surface broken every now and then by the rise of a hungry trout. The willow catkins are just showing their silvery tips, the red branches of the dog-wood that line the banks are brightening, the alder buds are swelling, the swamp grasses are gathering their forces, and the earlier of the feathered songsters are chantling vernal matins from the recesses of the swamp. Vernal sights and sounds are apparent on every hand, that, to the angler, are so many percursors of future delights—forerunners of pleasant rambles by brawling waterfall and translucent pool.

Caledonia, or Spring creek, that has its source in a series of living springs almost in the very village of Caledonia, and thence flows in a channel varying from three to six rods in width, with a gentle current, through a morass, gliding sinuously between low banks fringed with rushes, dogwood, alders, cedars and hemlocks, past the State Hatchery, supplying numerous mills on its subsequent course through the village of Mumford, and finally emptying into Allen's creek, about two or three miles distant from its source, is, as we have described on previous occasions, a marvel among living waters. No stream can compare with it, in its scarcely varying flow of crystal water, Winter or Summer, nor in the almost imperceptible variance of its temperature during the Summer heat and Winter cold. Its food supply is excessively generous, and it is owing to this fact, as well as to its extreme clearness, and the constant demand made upon it by the angler, that its finny inhabitants are so proverbial for their shyness and fastidiousness. They are "educated" to an uncommon degree—epicures of the first water—thoroughly versed in all the intricate labyrinths of taste. Even at night, during the July and August fishing, they are as capable of discriminating between the virtues of a grizzly-king and a red or white miller, as they are choice of their *bonne bouche* by day. The peculiarities of all trout streams are accentuated in a marked manner here. The volume of water arising from the springs at its head is so great that the temperature is nearly uniform throughout the year, for a large proportion of its length. The colder the temperature of the water, the earlier trout will spawn. In common streams they commence to spawn in September. At Caledonia, they only fairly commence in November, and do not finish until late in March or early in April. On account of the even temperature, flies are hatching all the year round, and fish are often taken in March and April in as good condition as in June and July. They may be caught with the artificial fly during the entire year, and more can be taken in this way in February, March and April on favorable days than in any other season. Palmers do not take as well as hackles or winged flies, and small hackles average most fish, though not the largest. Large flies only take on dark Summer nights. Minnows, bugs, spoons, etc., are nearly useless, because naturally there are few such things in the creek. The water being unusually bright and open, and there being an abundance of natural food, fine tackle is indispensable. Except on certain days, only good fishermen can take fish, and then not unless they have good rods, fine lines, small flies, sharp hooks and fine gut; while anything savoring of a bungling cast instantly cloys the appetite of the fish, and one has to move further on. One may go at any season of the year to the stream and pick up any stone, stick or dead leaf from the bottom and find it full of unhatched flies, and if he watches any square foot of the bottom will find it all alive with trout food.

Of fish there are plenty, although they do not average large. A Caledonia trout is a beauty, highly colored without and within, of rather slight build for the *salmo fontinalis*, very firm fleshed, wild as a March hare, and when hooked gamey to the utmost degree. An eight ounce fish on the tackle necessary for the stream affords rare sport to the angler. The scientific angler can here pursue his favorite recreation to his heart's content; the most scientific still finding plenty to learn, as he will discover on occasions when he lays out his gossamer leader with its trio of miniature flies, as straight as a die, and softly as a zephyr upon the water's glassy surface, which the trout keeps constantly "boiling" in their rises for a finny gnat, to the utter indifferauce of the angler's casts, cast he never so wisely. It has even been asserted that Caledonia trout make faces at one, at least are accused of a common habit of turning up their nose.

If, as some assert, the pleasures derived from angling are consequent on the amount of skill required, then Caledonia creek may justly be reckoned a veritable fisherman's paradise. On this subject, Stewart, a well known and most successful Scotch angler, thus philosophises:

"Angling is every day becoming more difficult, and consequently better worthy of being followed as a scientific amusement. So far from looking upon the increase of anglers with alarm, it ought to be regarded with satisfaction; the more trout are fished for, the more wary they become; the more wary they are the more skill is required on the angler's part; and as the skill an amusement requires constitutes one of its chief attractions, angling is much better sport now than it was fifty years ago." It is doubtless from this standpoint that Caledonia Creek is viewed by several veteran anglers who express a preference for it over most waters.

THE STATE HATCHERY.

combining as it does a nearly even temperature at all seasons, a large and never failing supply of the clearest of water and within easy access of two lines of railway, is peculiarly adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. From a small beginning it has grown gradually to its present vast field of operation. Through its medium the science of pisciculture has made rapid strides yearly, while hundreds of lakes and streams that were comparatively depleted of their finy inhabitants a few years since are now re-stocked and once more afford their wonted supply of fish. The artificial propagation now embraces nearly every variety that thrive in our inland waters, including shad, white fish, salmon trout, brook trout, salmon, grayling and other varieties.

The officers of the New York State Fish Commission are Horatio Seymour, Robert B. Roosevelt and E. M. Smith, commissioners; and Seth Green, superintendent. Monroe A. Green is the practical superintendent, and to his keen observation and close attention, aided by his well drilled corps of assistants, each of whom is thoroughly proficient in his particular duties, the success of the enterprise is largely due. The force consists of from nine to twelve men, four or five of whom are kept constantly on the road, during the distributing season, in delivering the eggs and young fry. Indeed, every part of the business is conducted in the most systematic manner and with the closest possible attention to detail. During the Winter, the resources of the hatching houses have been taxed to their utmost, as many as three million and a half of eggs and young fry occupying the trays, troughs and hatching boxes at one time. Among the improvements made by Monroe Green since our last visit is an improvement in the Holton hatching box, which has been rendered a self-cleaner and picker, there being sufficient force in the current of the water, which comes in from a contrivance in the bottom, to keep the eggs clean and carry off all fungus. The dead eggs by this arrangement do not stick to the good ones, because they are all the time in motion.

Hatching on gravel is dispensed with here on account of the greater facilities of hatching on trays, the latter method economizing much time and expense. One man can now take care of ten times as many eggs as he could by the old system. The brook trout when hatched are kept on gravel, the salmon and salmon trout being placed in boxes, which are sunk in the stream, or in troughs in the hatching houses, where they are kept from thirty-five to sixty days, until ready for shipment. When from forty to forty-five days old they are fed on liver, minced very fine mixed with water.

An experiment was made last season of crossing the male salmon with the female brook trout, but not over ten per cent of the eggs became impregnated. The cross produced resembles both parents, and gives promise of a fine fish for fresh waters. A cross has also been made this season with the male brook trout and the female salmon trout, which resembles the latter in size and the former in appearance. It has not yet been ascertained, however, whether these crosses will reproduce themselves, but in case they do it is thought they will prove valuable acquisitions to the salmo family. The Hudson River now contains a great many fish of smaller size than the common shad, called by the local fishermen "rebel shad," a cross between the female shad and male herring, the result of impregnating shad eggs with the herring, owing to the difficulty experienced by the force of the state hatchery when engaged in their annual shad hatching on the Hudson, in obtaining melters. It is not yet known whether this cross reproduces itself or not.

The propagation of fish the past season has been principally confined to brook trout, salmon trout and white fish. Of brook trout, which are now being distributed very largely, about a million of eggs and fry are on hand. The supply of salmon trout is about exhausted. The following table will give an idea of the vast amount of business disposed of, and also show where the fish were distributed:

EGGS DISTRIBUTED.

Whitefish	10,000
Salmon trout	29,000
Brook trout	19,600
Total	58,600

YOUNG FRY DISTRIBUTED.

WHITE FISH.

Lake Ontario	400,000
Otsego Lake	300,000
Beaver Lake, Lewis Co	20,000
Cayuga Lake	20,000
Keuka Lake	20,000
Sand Pond, Doome Co	20,000
Schuyler Lake	200,600
Total	980,600

SALMON TROUT.

Round Pond, Onondaga Co	42,000
Beaver Lake, Lewis Co	28,000
Cayuga Lake, Tompkins Co	215,000
Keuka Lake, Yates Co	165,000
Sand Pond, Broome Co	44,000
Lake George, Warren Co	224,000
Schuyler Lake, Otsego Co	8,000
Otsego Lake, Otsego Co	79,010
Highland Lake, Rockland Co	50,001
Lake Piesco, Round Lake, Pleasant Lake } Hamilton Co	50,000
Rye Lake, Westchester Co	50,000
Fulton Chain, 1st, 3d and 4th Lakes, Herkimer Co	68,000
Long Pond, Shaver Pond, Gravel Pond } Rensselaer Co	26,000
Skanetales Lake, Onondaga Co	35,000
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co	50,000
Owasco Lake, Cayuga Co	85,000
Upper Chateaugay Lake, Clinton Co	28,000
Lake Piseco, Hamilton Co	42,000
Limekiln Lake, Herkimer Co	3,000
Ballston Lake, Saratoga Co	35,000
Sterling Lake, Orange Co	21,000
Pleasant Lake, Jefferson Co	21,000
Bonaparte's Lake, Jefferson Co	35,000
Diskau, or Round Pond, Warren Co	14,000
Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co	36,000
Conesus Lake, Livingston Co	70,000
Hemlock Lake, Livingston Co	140,000
Woodhull and Sand Lakes, Oneida Co	40,000
Upton's Lake, Duchess Co	30,000
Silver Lake, Duchess Co	50,000
Caryl's Lake, Otsego Co	30,000
Madison Lake, Madison Co	42,000
Trout Lake, St. Lawrence Co	30,000
Shawangunk Lake, Orange Co	30,000
Holton Lake, Otsego Co	10,000
Rich Lake and Lake Harris, Essex Co	35,000
Total	1,961,000

BROOK TROUT.

Twid Brook, Clinton Co	18,000
Horser's Creek, Hamilton Co	5,000
Lawrence Lake, Herkimer Co	5,000
Contributaries to Fulton chain of lakes, Herkimer Co	5,000
Panther Lake, Herkimer Co	10,000
Moodykill Creek, Saratoga Co	9,000
Allen Creek, Chapman Brook, Fly Creek, Otsego Co	20,000
Sprout Creek, Duchess Co	18,000
Warwick, Bradner, Wisner, Bust, Sayer, Welling and other creeks, near Newburg	25,000
Contributaries to Tonawanda Creek, Genesee Co	5,000
Clear Creek, Minnow Creek } Hamilton Co	18,000
Chatfield Creek, Steuben Co	5,000
Six Mile Creek, Stamp Creek, Sebring Brook } Tompkins Co	11,000
Gilner Brook, Five Mile Creek, Cascadillo Creek, Ellis Creek } Tompkins Co	22,000
Cold Spring Brook, Cayuga Co	15,000
Sandberry Creek, Ulster Co	20,000
East, West, Fish's, Baxters Trout, Sprague, Spring, Davis and Cobb's brooks, Orange Co	40,000
Contributaries of Bieby's Lake, Oneida Co	20,000
West Hungerkill Creek, Albany Co	6,000
East Hungerkill Creek, Albany Co	10,000
Charlotte and Schenevus Creeks, Otsego Co	15,000
Warrenburg, West and Cold brooks and Crosby Creek, Warren Co	20,000
Mill Creek, Oneida Co	7,000
Ward Brook, Oneida Co	5,000
Wheeler Brook, Oneida Co	13,000
Contributaries to Trout Lake, St. Lawrence Co	10,000
Canfield's Creek, Orange Co	25,000
Elk and Schenevus Creeks, Otsego Co	20,000
Cherry Valley, Otsego Co	10,000
Draper's Creek, Rensselaer Co	2,000
Munson's Brook, Gulf Stream } Cayuga Co	10,000
Beaverkill Creek, Orange Co	20,000
Creek near Ramapo, Rockland Co	20,000
" " Nemcomb, Essex Co	6,000
" " Hillsdale, Columbia Co	6,000
Webotuck and other creeks, Dutchess Co	20,000
Trout Run and Whitespool Creeks, and Three brooks East Palmyra } Wayne Co	30,000
Caledonia or Spring Creek, Livingston Co	20,000
Total	546,000

A number of improvements have been made in the hatching houses and grounds since last season, one of the hatching houses having been entirely remodeled and several new fish ponds having been constructed. A large pond has also been laid out above the hatching house, for the supplying of colder water during the winter than that of the stream, itself which never freezes, in order to retard the hatching of the eggs. This is done for the purpose of bringing the young fry on later in the season, to avoid loss in placing them too early in waters that are subject to spring freshets. A number of other improvements about the grounds are in contemplation during the Summer. Altogether about a third more business has been done the past season than during the one previous. Mr. Monroe Green and his assistants will begin operations in shad hatching on the Hudson early in May, where they will be occupied until about the first of July.

THE CALEDONIA TROUT PONDS

of James Annin, Jr., situated near the head of the stream, have shipped eggs and fry as follows this season:

To Northern Michigan	50,000
To Southern Michigan	4,000
To Indiana	2,000
To Albany, N. Y.	25,000
To Utica, N. Y.	5,000
Yearlings to Kentucky	1,500

—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

A CURIOUS FISH.—A very curious fish was taken by some fishermen last week in Long Island Sound. In general appearance it resembles a small sea-serpent. It has a long, graceful, slender body, compressed and scaleless. The head has a savage bull-dog front. In color it is a reddish-brown, with still darker reddish blotches forming two longitudinal series on the sides. The dorsal fin extends the entire length of the body, and at intervals is marked with fiery red spots, which, when the creature moves its fin, assume bright colors. The mouth opens obliquely, and even the vomer and palatines are covered with sharp teeth. The Aquarium has secured this monstrosity, and it now besports itself in a tank in that institution.

PENNSYLVANIA FISH CULTURE.—A meeting of the joint committee of the Legislature on the Fish Department, consisting of Senators Yutzy, Lawrence, Dunkel, Dill and Yerkes, and Representatives Nisley, Etla, Foster, Ackerly, Gemmill, Sheibly and McHenry, will be held in Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg on Tuesday, May 8, for the purpose of selecting an engineer and a clerk. The committee will then visit the Columbia dam to inspect the fishway, and also the state hatching-houses.

GOOD FOR EPICURES.—The Staten Island fishermen made the largest haul of shad yesterday that they have made this season. The drift nets in the Lower Bay took upward of two thousand, and nearly one thousand were taken in the gill nets near Robbins' Reef. The fish caught in the gill nets sold from $50 to $60 per hundred at Fulton Market.

Miscellaneous.

ARMY REVOLVERS.

Bridgeport Cartridges, Service Cartridges, and Pine Butts at the National Armory, Springfield.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Under the above caption a writer in the Washington Sunday *Herald*, a portion of whose letter appears in your journal of April 7th, undertakes to criticise the report of a Board of Ordnance appointed by the War Department, and who made an exhaustive trial of revolving pistols offered for the military service.

For the board nothing need be said. Their examinations extended over weeks of labor. The tests were all open to the parties interested in the success of their respective arms. Their report is a straightforward statement of work done, and as such is understood by the department and experts in arms. For consumers not familiar with the arms in question, I wish to say a few words in defence of the tests made and conclusions reached by the board, and in answer to the correspondent referred to.

The claims of superiority for the Smith and Wesson consist in the facility with which the empty shells can be ejected. To do this the frame is made in two parts, connecting on the underside by a hinge joint, and on top by a catch and spring. By opening the catch and breaking the joint, the cartridges or empty shells are all started in the cylinder so that they are readily removed. To use this correspondent's language, "*What the Board claims as a defect* is the great distinguishing feature of the Smith and Wesson, which makes it superior to all other revolvers now in use. By its peculiar construction all the empty shells are ejected *at once*." This states the position by the *Herald* correspondent fairly, fully—in his own words—and it states *all* the advantages that can be claimed by the most enthusiastic supporter of the Smith and Wesson.

The writer goes on to say: "This superiority is shown in the report under the head of "Rapidity of Loading and Ejecting.'" I quote: "Time required to fire 10 shots, commencing and ending with chambers empty:

Colt revolver, 1 min. 54 seconds.
Smith and Wesson, 59 seconds."

But why not commence with the chambers loaded? There would then for 18 shots be 40 seconds in favor of the Smith and Wesson. I think I have said every thing that can possibly be said for the Smith and Wesson, and the illustration of which the most is made, is what can be said for the arm. To go right on, suppose only 4 or 3 or 2, or, what is perhaps more frequently the case in real frontier use, only one, chamber has been discharged. Then the Smith and Wesson extractor must of necessity displace *all the loaded* shells to displace the *one* discharged. Six times the force must be used and the five loaded shells must all be raised to remove the one. How much time has been saved and how much is the advantage now?

Will this offset the advantage of a *solid frame?*—fewer parts, no hinge to rust or wear loose, no catch or catch spring to get out of order—*a solid frame.* This expresses the fact—more than double the strength. Who has ever seen a broken one? Let me quote from this writer again: "The only instance of superiority of the Bridgeport cartridge over the Service cartridge, which I have been able to find in the report is its penetration in pine butts." "Now, Mr. Editor, what under heaven has pine butts to do with killing Indians? Our troops do not fire at pine butts—they fire at Indians when they can get near enough to them."

That is rather a stumper. I dare say the board, when they found that the Colt's pistols using the Bridgeport ammunition, with an increased quantity of lead and powder, (which cannot be used in the Smith and Wesson), making a penetration 5.7 inches as against 3.45 inches (with the Service cartridge) thought it meant something; perhaps they very naturally inferred that Indians would be slaughtered in the same ratio. If the ball from one arm travels with a velocity at 400 yards equal to that from another at 200 yards, will not our troops be "near enough to the Indians" with the former arm, when they are twice as far off as troops that are "near enough" with the latter? Our troops fire "when they can get near enough?" What is near enough? Simply to be within range of the arm used.

To say, speaking of the Colt and Smith and Wesson pistols, that one shoots better than the other, and to base this upon the result of a trial, and there rest, to the practical shooter is making a statement that has but little force; but to say that one arm uses more lead, burns more powder, shoots its balls twice as deep into "pine butts" (a fair measure of velocity), is simply stating the first essential to accuracy at long range. This is so well understood that it would be regarded as absurd to talk about accuracy in shooting long distances except in connection with great velocity.

The correspondent referred to, says: "The Bridgeport cartridge used in this trial contains 37.6 grains powder, and is represented as the regular Colt cartridge. This is simply not so. The regular contains 30 grains, and hence it is shrewdly suspected the 37.6 grain cartridge was devised and manufactured especially for this trial." What then? Why not furnish an extra strong cartridge for the government trials, and why not, if the United States require all the cartridges furnished for army use to be as strong or even stronger than this sample furnished for the Springfield trials? But the writer is mistaken; he may marvel at the penetration, but I have taken pains to ascertain, that it is precisely the same cartridge the Colt Arms Co. furnish their agents to sell with all arms sold by them. Those used at Springfield were not made for the trial at Springfield, but taken promiscuously from stock. Let me state, as an axiom of very modern long range shooter: *To attain the greatest accuracy, attain the greatest velocity that can be reached, consistent with a due regard to the physical and nervous system of the shooter. If the arm will not stand this it cannot be the best.*

One quotation more. The correspondent says: "The facts are that the rusting and fouling tests were such as no revolver should ever be subjected to; and, as was to have been expected, all three of them were rendered unserviceable by it; and the Colt in a greater degree than the others, for upon dismounting them for examination the reporter says: 'The base pin of the Colt was found to be so badly stuck to the cylinder by fouling as to require a vise to extract it; the other arms were dirty, but in working order.'" This is an entire perversion of facts, and would, beyond question, deceive all who are not well versed in the report and subject matter (for them I write and not *for* the board). The fouling and sticking came before the rusting test, and it is one of the merits of the Colt that its cylinder has a double surface of revolution. The Colt after the fouling test was not rendered unserviceable, nor was its efficiency at all impaired by the effect—only discovered in dismounting the arm. It will be seen by the record that after the rusting, on repeated rusting tests, that, with the exception of first forcing the cylinder round by hand to give it a start, the weapon worked well, although the cartridges were struck a little to one side of the centre. The other arms did not work well; the Remington badly, and the *Smith and Wesson not at all.*

In conclusion we offer the following synopsis, which seems to fix the relative merits of the Smith and Wesson, and Colt revolvers.

Smith and Wesson No. 1, .22 calibre pistol, weighs 8¼ oz., cartridge uses 3 grs. powder, 30 grains lead. The Colt .30 calibre pistol weighs 6½ oz., cartridge 9 grs. powder, 55 grs. lead. Smith and Wesson No. 2 weighs 24 oz., 32 calibre, 13 grs. powder, 90 grs. lead. The Colt .32 calibre weighs 8½ oz. (same as Smith and Wesson No. 1 .22), 13 grains powder, 90 lead. Smith and Wesson 1½ weighs 12½ oz., 13 grains powder, 90 lead. The Colt .38 weighs 12½ oz., 21 grains powder, 148 lead. Smith and Wesson .36 calibre (the new pistol), weighs 17½ oz., uses 12 grains powder, 156 grs. lead. The Colt .41 calibre weighs 12½ oz., uses 16 grs. powder, 163 grs. lead. For Smith and Wesson .45, and the Colt .45, see repeated U. S. Gov. Ordnance Reports. It is proper to add that Smith and Wesson have abandoned the manufacture of No. 1, No. 2, and No. 1½, retaining only the new .34 and .45 Army. PINE BUTTS.

THE WILD FOWL PRESERVTION ACT IN ENGLAND.—A matter of some interest to sportsmen was brought before the Hampshire Court of Quarter Sessions the other day by the Earl of Normanton and the Earl of Malmesbury, the former of whom moved that the Court apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that the time during which the killing and taking of wild fowl is prohibited under the Wild Fowl Preservation Act of 1876, be extended from the 10th of July to the 1st of August, and the latter that the Court memorialize in favor of an extension of the right of killing wild fowl in the country from the 15th of February to the 1st of March. The Earl of Normanton contended that between the times named in his motion the wild fowl not only furnished no sport, but were absolutely unfit to be eaten. The Earl of Malmesbury, speaking in favor of an extended open time, said that as he was so ill last year he was not aware until it became law that the measure had passed, and on the 15th of February, being one who had been fond of wild fowl shooting for 50 years, and also as a naturalist who delighted to study the habits of birds, he went down the river to see what the effect of the bill was, and found it literally black with birds on their way from the Estuaries of Southern Europe to the north to breed, and yet no one was allowed to shoot at them, though it was well known that birds when in such masses as that were not pairing for breeding. He pointed out the hardships which resulted from the present open time to those who depended for a livlihood upon the wild fowl, and presented petitions from Christchurch and Lymington signed by nearly 500 persons in favor of the motion.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

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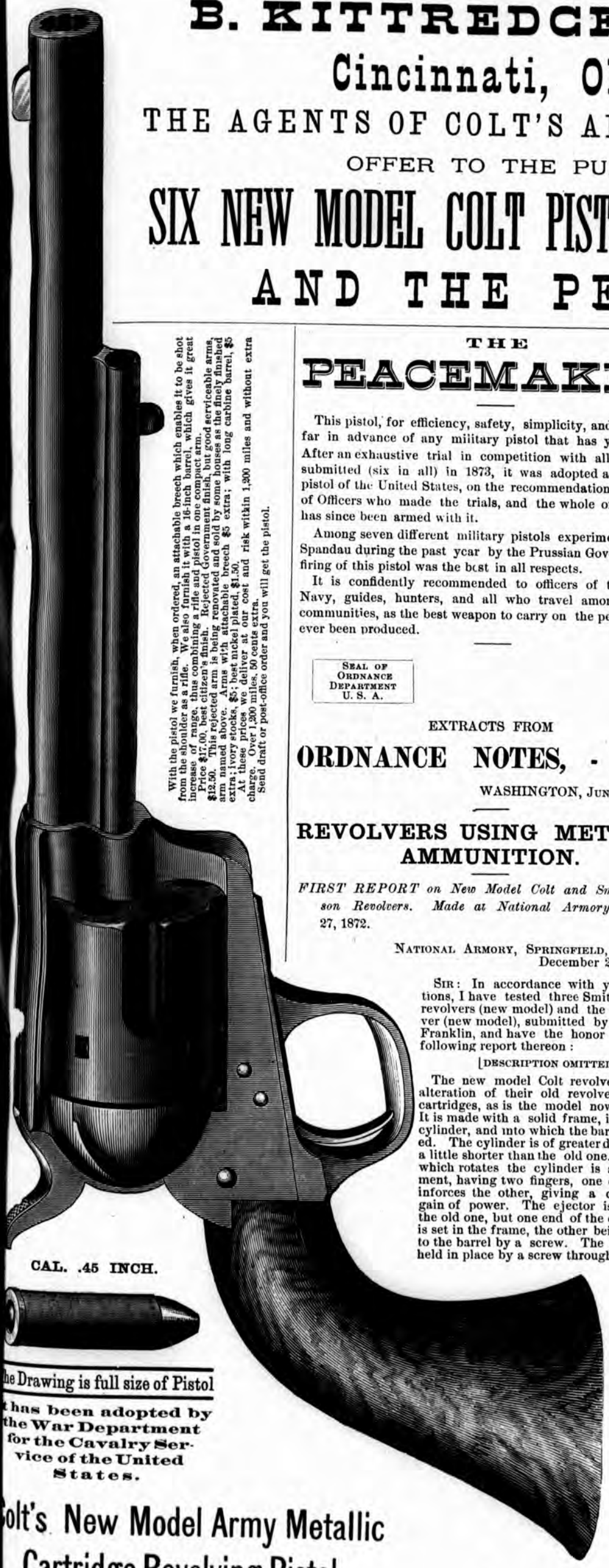

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The Drawing is full size of Pistol

It has been adopted by the War Department for the Cavalry Service of the United States.

Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge Revolving Pistol.

THE

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This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spandau during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.

SEAL OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT U. S. A.

EXTRACTS FROM

ORDNANCE NOTES, - No. 5.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

REVOLVERS USING METALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1872.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 27, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement, having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by a screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the catridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulminate.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two catridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Leet" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolvers, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 989, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has ma a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and re-assembling it. Though improved in this respect by the marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease.

I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIF,

Captain of Ordnance.

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

NOTE.

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 26, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all. 5-18-tf

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Also a number of young stallions, colts and fillies, from one to four years old, sired by sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, &c., and out of mares by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, old Mambrino Chief, Clays, Pilots and fast pacers. These are offered very cheap.

Soundness, Age and Pedigrees of all the Stock fully Warranted.

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Almont was sired by Alexanfier's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, record 2:18¾; 2d dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr., sire of John Morgan, record 2:24; 3d dam the Pope mare, said to be strictly thoroughbred.

C. M. Clay, Jr., was sired by C. M. Clay, sire of George M. Patchen; 1st dam by old Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Lawrence's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, and his dam was Miller's Damsel, the b st daughter of imp. Messenger; 3d dam the Charles Hadley mare, by imp. Messenger.

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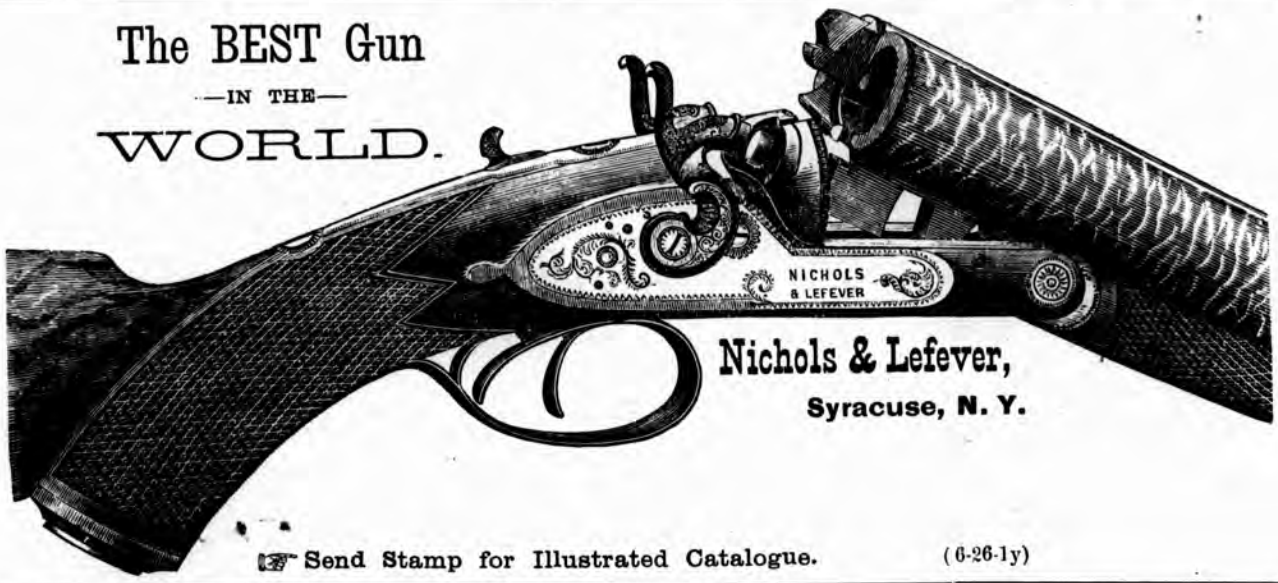

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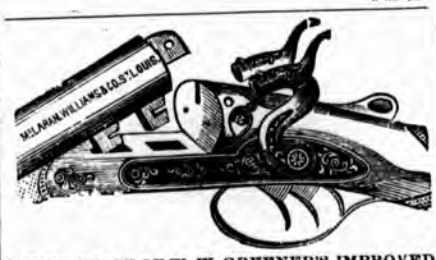

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